art One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XVI. NO. 28 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIG PARADE

ublicans Will Close ew York Campaign With One,

T SATURDAY NIGHT

ll Be the Greatest Peace Parade Ever Seen in the City.

000 MEN TO BE IN LINE

ing at Nine in the Morning It Will Not End Until Eight O'clock at Night.

TO MARCH SIXTEEN ABREAST

Croker Describes It from His le of the Fence—Talks Like a ng—Rowdy Tactics Are To Be me General—Democrats Will ve a Big Parade in Chicago. vel Idea of Bonham.

w York, Nov. 1.—The plans for sound money parade on Saturday practically complete. More than 00 men, it is estimated, will be in

oadway, through which the parade pass, has been dressed up for the sion. Many buildings from the ery to Fourteenth street have been rated with red, white and blue. display on the New York Life pany's building at Leonard street, he most elaborate of any thus far pleted. The front and sides of the cture, which is fifteen stories high, idden by streamers of red, white blue. Saturday's pageant, it is med, will be the greatest peace pa- e ever seen in New York.

b vanguard of the procession, head- by General Anson G. McCook, the nd marshal, will move up Broad- r at about 9 a. m., and the last pa- ers, according to prediction, will not ch Forty-Second street, where the ade will disband, before 8 o'clock urday night. In other words it will e the parade eleven hours to pass a en point.

Two immense reviewing stands are ng constructed in the shadow of Dewey arch and here Governor osevelt and other prominent men ll review the pageant.

The affair will be under the auspices the Business Men's Republican and nd Money Association of New York, which ex-Mayor Strong is the presi- ent.

There will be fifty divisions, compos- of various political and civic organi- dions. The paraders will carry small gs, but will not be uniformed, and ere will be no vehicles in line. They ll march sixteen abreast.

The merchants have signified their illingness to close their places of bus- ess on Saturday so the Republican anagers expect an almost general olliday.

President McKinley was invited to view the parade, but he declined, ving that he did not think it would e a dignified thing for him to do. The emocrat leaders here have planned a emocratic demonstration for next aturday night to offset the Republican air. There will be speech-making nd rallies in every assembly district n New York.

Croker's Idea of It.

New York, Nov. 1.—Richard Croker as in a melodramic mood Wednes- lay. He gave out the following terse nterview:

"On Saturday next the wild man of the East, the champion fakir of the arth, the man who was a fakir fight- ng Spaniards and who has been a fakir ever since, will appear in the last act of the great play. He will be in the center of the stage, as usual, when the final curtain goes down it will hide him from view forever."

In Desperate Straits.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—The appeal of Aguinaldo to the people of this coun- try asking for Filipino independence, was discussed by Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican national committee today. "The American people are not likely to pay much attention to it" he said. "They will pay no attention to anything said by men who are in arm- ed resistance to the authority of the United States. The Bryanites must be in desperate straits when the call on men in rebellion against us to bolster up their cause. That rebellion will ut- terly collapse if McKinley is re-elect- ed."

For Rowdy Tactics.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—The Republican national committee in New York has given out a statement to the effect that Democrats will try to inter- rupt every Republican meeting to be held before the close of the campaign.

For a Big Parade.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—The managers of the Democratic parade planned for next Saturday are hopeful of turning out at least 25,000 marchers to wind up Bryan week. Every ward club has promised to have 500 men or more in line, and in some Democratic strongholds the num- ber is estimated at 1,000. The demon- stration will be devoid of any startling displays, music and red fire will be supplied in abundance. From letters received at the county headquarters, many citizens, who are not members of regular organizations, will take part in the demonstration.

Mr. Bonham Again.

Cincinnati, Nov. 1.—A request was made in the probate court Wednesday by Scott Bonham, attorney and Repub- lican orator, for statistics of marriage licenses issued in the past eight years. He claims the licenses issued during McKinley's administration exceed by several thousand those during the pre- ceding Cleveland administration, and proposes using the figures as an indi- cation of prosperity.

LORD LANSDOWNE

Will Be at the Head of England's Foreign Ministry.

London, Nov. 1.—The Daily Tele- graph's statement that Lord Salisbury has decided to hand over the conduct of the foreign ministry to Lord Lans- downe, retaining only the premiership, causes mingled surprise, doubt and misgiving on the part of the afternoon press. Lansdowne, as minister of war, has been a target for criticism and abuse ever since the beginning of the Boer war.

The Star says: "We did not imagine that the foreign department was to become an outcast and failure in the war office." The paper expresses the fear that Lansdowne is a mere puppet of Chamberlain.

The Echo says that even supporters this political jobbery. It is asserted that Lord Salisbury retains the pre- miership in consequence of the firmly expressed wish of the queen.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says it is extremely probable that Lord Balfour of Burleigh, at present secre- tary for Scotland, will succeed Lord Lansdowne as minister of war.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Is Under Ban of the Displeasure of Rockefeller.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Chicago's univer- sity, which has received donations of millions from John D. Rockefeller has incurred the displeasure of its chief benefactor. This has been made mani- fest in a letter written by Mr. Rock- efeller to President Wm. P. Harper. A meeting of the faculty was called Tuesday night, and Mr. Harper, in plain terms, criticised the action of certain professors, upon whose heads lies the blame for the trouble.

Professor Lemuel Trigg's compliment to Rockefeller in comparing the multi- millionaire with Shakespeare began it. Criticisms of this comparison by the press in which Rockefeller is de- nounced as a trust magnate, have stung him. More criticism followed when Professor Richardson compared striking miners with ancient bar- barians and said the participants of the Boston "tea riot" during the rev- olution merely obeyed the instincts of their savage ancestors. Still further adverse comment was indulged in when Professor Thacher employed slang in instructing classes of young women.

In a secret session of the faculty, called immediately after the reception of Mr. Rockefeller's note, President Harper lectured the professors for their "deplorable lack of judgment." He is quoted as saying: "You have talked like schoolboys and have brought discredit upon one of the lead- ing universities of the world."

A number of the professors, who have occupied high chairs in other col- leges and are world-famed as scientists and scholars, have threatened to resign.

IN MEXICO

Many Valuable Archaeological Cu- rios Are Discovered.

City of Mexico, Nov. 1.—In the ar- chaelogical excavation, Tuesday, the sculptured stone head of a serpent, eighty-five centimeters long, was dis- covered. It was one of the adornments of the great pillars of the main temple of the Aztecs. Other curios found were some copper eggs, many knives of a shape different from any previously known, and also copper bells.

Confesses to a Killing.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 1—George Hoerlocker has confessed to killing a tattooed stranger on a Baltimore and Ohio freight Sunday. Three tramps stood on the bumpers. They demand- ed valuables, but Hoerlocker blew out the brains of one and the others es- caped.

AN ELECTION

Will Be Conducted in the District of Lake Michigan.

TWO TICKETS IN FIELD

Captain Streeter or the Gener- al of His Army Will Go to Congress.

PORCH RECEPTIONS NO GO

John R. McLean Leaves Columbus for Cincinnati, Colonel Bryan Hav- ing Departed.

HIS ROLL IS LITTLE IMPAIRED

Jerry Simpson and Thirty Other Beauties Are Touring Western Kan- sas—Promise To Make Five Thou- sand Republican Votes—Black of Cleveland Interview Fame, Turns Out To Be a Faker.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Residents of the "District of Lake Michigan" will vote for president and vice president of the United States and elect their own con- gressman next Tuesday.

When asked how the election would be conducted, Captain Streeter said that it would be like any other elec- tion in the country with the exception that fraud is prohibited by the statutes governing the "district."

Two tickets will be voted, Republi- can and Democratic. On the Repub- lican ticket Captain G. W. Streeter, ruler of the district, is the congres- sional candidate. Wm. H. Niles, the head of his army, is his opponent on the Democratic ticket.

The "district" officials have been supplied with duly authorized ballots by the election commissioners.

Front Porch Receptions.

Canton, Nov. 1.—Two thousand ap- plications have been made by Republi- can clubs for dates when they may call upon President McKinley and shake hands on the front porch. Every club has been turned down.

In the opinion of Republican leaders the handshaking business is not of much account. It saps the president's energy, draws upon his time when he ought to be attending to important po- litical and state business, causes a constant commotion about the house, deprives the president and Mrs. Mc- Kinley of quiet and rest, and tires of- ficials and attendants.

Not a Pronounced Thaw.

Columbus, O., Nov. 1.—John R. Mc- Lean left here for Cincinnati this morning, where he will arrive shortly before noon. He reached Columbus from Washington yesterday afternoon, had a conference with State Chairman Long, Secretary Crawford and several district leaders, and made a contribu- tion to the campaign fund. Five hun- dred dollars is said to be the amount contributed.

Thirty-One Beauties.

Wichita, Kas., Nov. 1.—Jerry Simp- son, leading thirty young women, has commenced and end-of-the-campaign tour of Western Kansas in the inter- ests of Bryan and Bridenthal. The leader of the women is Miss Mary Jones, lately graduated from an East- ern college. Simpson says his wo- man's club will win 5,000 farmers' votes for Bryan.

Only a Faker.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 1.—Robert J. Black, who wrote the alleged inter- view with Grover Cleveland, and who lives at Vinton, Iowa, has been fol- lowing the calling of a phrenologist for the last six or seven years. Black for years has been securing letters of recommendation from noted men of the country.

Sure for Bryan.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1.—Chair- man Martin of the Democratic state committee, today issued a statement claiming the state. He says the Re- publicans can neither buy nor steal the victory.

FINLEY ANDERSON

Will Be Prosecuted for Perjury Says Prosecutor Franklin.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1.—Finley An- derson, who made an affidavit at Louisville that he swore falsely in the Caleb Powers case, appears to stand a good show for the penitentiary. Prose- cuting Attorney Franklin says he will lay the matter before the Scott county grand jury in February, and Anderson will be vigorously prosecuted for per- jury.

The Spark Needed.

Vienna, Nov. 1.—A force of Monte- negrian troops attacked an Austrian frontier patrol at Kazanal Tuesday. In the engagement two of the Montenegrians were killed and ten wounded. The Austrians had two wounded. The Ta- geblat calls for reprisals, and says the attack is the spark which will set the Balkans ablaze.

Impressive Ceremonies.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 1.—Impressive ceremonies marked the fifth celebration of founder's day at the Carnegie institute today. An elaborate program excited unprecedented interest. To this the presence of Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, contributed in no small degree.

Against Annexation.

Havana, Nov. 1.—Arrangements for the constitution convention to be held next Tuesday are about completed. The delegates are unanimous against receiving any suggestions in favor of annexation. The Santiago delegates are the most radical in their views.

All Powers Assent.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—All the powers have officially assented to the first and sec- ond clauses of the Anglo-German agree- ment. The Russian reply is especially friendly. The answers will not be pub- lished by Germany.

Adjudged Insane.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Effie Cawthorn, who killed her son with a hatchet Monday morning, was Wed- nesday adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Knoxville.

Wants the Town.

New York, Nov 1.—Edward A. Bon- field of 168 Detroit street, Cleveland, claims he is the rightful owner of the greater part of Hoboken, New Jersey.

SMOLDERING

Still Are Ruins of Great Fire In New York Monday.

ONLY ONE BODY FOUND

One of the Injured Dies at the Roosevelt Hospital This Morning.

HOOSIER MYSTERY SOLVED

Sixteen Hundred Are Killed and Near- ly Five Thousand Are Made Homeless

BY A GREAT TYPHOON IN ANNAM

Kentucky Woman Burned to Death. Hunter Accidentally Kills Himself at Trimble—West Virginia Tragedy Is Explained, the Murderer Con- fessing—Eighteen Men, the Crew of a Fishing Schooner, Believed Lost.

New York, Nov. 1.—The ruins left by the fire and explosions in Warren street Monday noon are still a smoul- dering mass.

The hundreds of workmen who have been at work night and day clearing up the debris had by this morning made a considerable impression upon the great task before them. Sections of the outskirts of the ruins have been cleared up, but it will be many days before all the debris can be removed. So far not a single body has been found. What were supposed to be fragments of bodies picked up yester- day turned out to be fused chemicals. The list of missing has now been re- duced to about a dozen and it is be- lieved this is about the number of persons who lost their lives in the fire.

It is believed the grand jury will take action to fix the blame of the horror as soon as the investigation, now proceeding, is concluded.

At this morning's session of the in- vestigation, employes of Tarrant & Co., were examined to develop, if pos- sible, whether the dangerous nature of the stock was generally known about the building.

Chemicals found in the ruins are now being examined by experts.

Joseph Bacharach, who was injured in the disaster, died this morning in Roosevelt hospital. He was caught in the explosion and, besides being badly cut up, received internal injur- ies. He was a commission merchant.

A body was taken from the ruins this afternoon. The body is believed to be that of August schmidt, an engraver, who was last seen near the place where the body was found.

Why He Did It.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 1.—Michael Pul- ley, a farmer living southwest of the city, was arrested last evening, charg- ed with attempted malicious destruc- tion of property and attempted mur- der. The arrest clears the mystery surrounding an attempt to wreck two residences at Elwood Saturday night. Mrs. Michael Pulley was awakened by the smell of smoke and found lying on the piano in the parlor a stick of dy- namite, with the fuse lighted. She grabbed the stick and threw it into the yard. The dynamite exploded and her house and the one next door were damaged. Nobody was injured. Mrs. Pulley suspected her husband, from whom she recently separated. Pulley, when placed in jail here, con- fessed. He said that two years ago he married the woman, then known as Madame Burns, a palmist and fortune teller. He then owned an eighty acre farm. Before his marriage he deeded the farm to Mrs. Burns. They lived a stormy life for a few months; then, he claims, she practically drove him away from home. He then learn- ed she sold the farm and refused to give him any of the money. He said he brooded over the loss of the money and treatment received from his wife, and her son-in-law, Frank Hollis, who with his family resided with her, and decided Saturday to destroy the whole family. Pulley is fifty-nine years old and has always borne a splendid rep- utation.

Sixteen Hundred Killed.

Hong Kong, Nov. 1.—A typhoon has occurred at Tourane, Annam, causing vast destruction. Sixteen hundred persons perished and 4,650 were rendered homeless.

Burned to Death.

New Liberty, Ky., Nov. 1.—The res- idence of Rev. J. H. Wheatly, at Wheat- ly, Kentucky, burned last night at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Harriet Alexander, the aged mother of Mrs. Wheatly, was burned to death. Mr. Wheatly's head and hands were badly burned. Nothing in the house was saved.

By His Own Gun.

Trimble, O., Nov. 1.—Barney McGill, eighteen, while hunting last evening, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun. In climb- ing a fence, the hammers of his gun caught on the fence. The full dis- charge penetrated the skull, causing instant death.

A Stampede Resulted.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 1.—News has just reached here that the river show outfit known as "French's Sensation," was destroyed by fire Sunday night at Elmwood plantation on Red river. The monetary loss was about $40,000. The fire occurred during a performance. About 400 people were aboard the floating theater and in the stamp- ede which resulted, five were more or less injured, and 200 were in the water at the same time.

Thought Her a Witch.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 1.—A few days ago, on Big Otter creek, in Clay county, Mrs. Boggs, over seventy years old, was mysteriously murdered. She lived by herself and was sitting at a window when a shotgun charge entered her body, killing her instantly. A man named Cottrill is now in the county jail on suspicion.

Cottrill believed the woman was a witch, and thought he has suffered from supernatural power exercised by Mrs. Boggs. He claims that at times during the last three months he has been ridden by her all over Clay and Calhoun counties, in witch fashion. On one occasion he was shoeing his horse when the fanciful witch appear- ed and told him that that would be the last time he would shoe his horse. Within a day or two the horse died.

It is said that other neighbors of the old lady were afflicted with the same hallucination. Cottrill refuses to talk about the murder, but talks freely on the wrongs he thinks he has suffer- ed. On several occasions, it is claim- ed, a lynching was threatened, but no one could be found with sufficient courage to lead those who fancied they had been wronged.

Crew Believed Lost.

Hyannis, Mass., Nov. 1.—Since Sun- day night, when two fishing dories came ashore, evidence has been ac- cumulating to indicate the loss of a large fishing schooner on the cape. It is now believed the unfortunate craft is the Mary Mosquitao of Glou- cester, with a crew of eighteen. She is a week overdue at Boston.

By a Tornado.

Smithville, Texas, Nov. 1.—This town was visited by a tornado yester- day. The home of Pike Baker was wrecked and his ten-year-old daugh- ter was killed. The business house of H. J. Gresham was blown down and his stock considerably damaged. There was hardly a residence in the town which escaped damage.

Moving Its Supplies.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 1.—The Red Cross society commenced Wednesday moving its relief supplies from Galves- ton to Houston to better facilitate shipments to the coast country that suffered from the hurricane on Septem- ber 8. The first shipment consisted of four cars of food, clothing, medicine, etc.

Placed in America.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—Clyde ship builders have placed orders for 150,000 tons of ship building material in the United States, thus saving £50,000 on prices for the material in Scotland.

VALET JONES

Tries To Kill Himself at an Early Hour This Morning.

CUTS HIS JUGULAR VEIN

The Attempt Follows a Session in the Sweat Box Wed- nesday Night

TO EXTORT A CONFESSION

Jones Admits There Was a Plot, but Refuses To Divulge It Unless Promised Immunity.

THIS IS REFUSED BY OFFICIALS

The Attempt on His Life Followed Is Made Public When He Is Discovered Nearly Bleeding to Death—Another Half Hour and His Career Would Have Been End- ed—Taken to a Hospital.

New York, Nov. 1.—Charles F. Jones, valet of the late millionaire, Wm. Marsh Rice, desperate over his posi- tion, tried to kill himself in his cell in the Tombs at 4 o'clock this morning. He stabbed himself in the jugular vein with a small nail knife. When found he was weak from loss of blood. Had discovery of his condition been delay- ed half an hour more he would prob- ably have died to death. Jones was hast- ily removed to Bellevue hospital where his wounds were dressed. The doctors believe he will recover.

The attempt at suicide by Jones fol- lowed closely after an alleged confes- sion by Jones of a plot to get posses- sion of Rice's millions has caused a sensation. Jones, it is known, was put in the sweat box Tuesday and Wednes- day night by the police and officials of the district attorney's office. The re- sult has been, it is stated, that Jones broke down and confessed there was a plot to get the money, but he refused to talk regarding the manner of Rice's death. Jones wanted the officials to promise him immunity, but this was refused him. Realizing at last his desperate position, Jones sought to evade the grasp of the law by taking his own life.

Guards have been placed near his cot in Bellevue, and he will be con- stantly watched.

Jones was arrested a few weeks ago with Albert T. Patrick, Rice's attorney, on a charge of forgery. The morning the day after Rice's death, had tried to cash two checks, one for $66,000 and the other for 135,000, drawn on Swen- son & Sons, the millionaire's bankers. The checks were signed with the name of Wm. M. Rice, but the bankers, made suspicious by some irregularity in the signatures, investigated before hand- ling over the cash. They found that Rice had died rather suddenly the pre- vious evening, and reported the case to the police. The arrest of Patrick and Jones followed. It was found that Rice had made a number of wills, the last one in favor of Patrick. Rice was an eccentric millionaire, who lived the niggardly life of a recluse. Jones was his sole attendant and it is charged had great influence over him.

At noon today District Attorney Os- borne stated that Jones had confessed to the poisoning of Rice and the forg- ing of the will and bogus checks, lay- ing all the blame of the poisoning on Lawyer Patrick.

Coming to America.

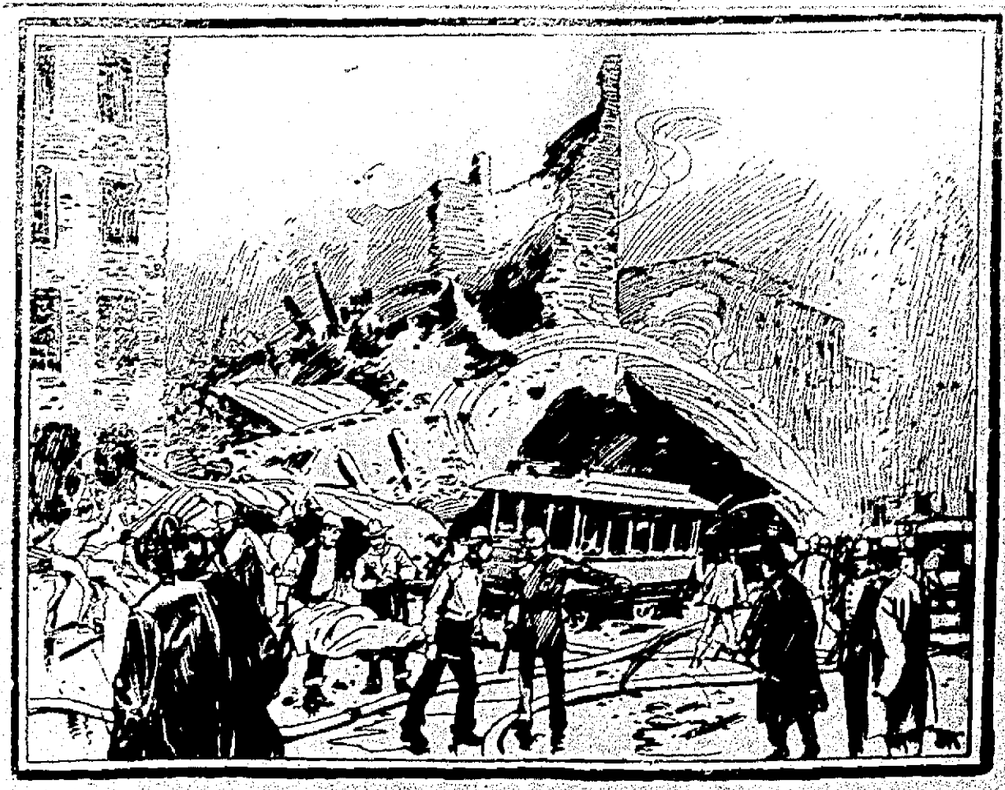
New York, Nov. 1.—Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation army, who has been several weeks in London, returned yesterday. He said the ob- ject of his visit abroad was to induce Gen. William Booth, commander in chief of the Salvation army, to visit America. Gen. Booth promised to come to New York next September and spend six months.

Enroute to Cuba.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 1.—General Fitzhugh Lee left here Wednesday for Cuba, via Tampa, to wind up his af- fairs there, and will return in two weeks. Mrs. Lee and daughter will await him in Washington.

Minor Officials To Stay.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1.—The court of appeals Wednesday decided that the minor state offices should remain in the hands of the Democratic incum- bents. The three Republican judges dissented.



THE NEW YORK CATASTROPHE—SEARCHING RUINS FOR DEAD.

The work of searching the ruins in New York's devastated district is still going on night and day, many of the bodies of victims having been buried under tons of smoking debris, in which the fire yet smolders.

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STATE CANDIDATES.

Five Men on the Republican Ticket.

ALL ARE GOOD MEN AND TRUE.

Brief Biographies of the Candidates. The Men Who Uphold the Standard of Republicanism in the Buckeye State This Year.

Below are given brief biographies of the five Republican candidates on the Ohio state ticket this year. All, except Mr. Laylin, the head of the ticket, are candidates for re-election:

Secretary of State.

Hon. Lewis C. Laylin, Republican candidate for secretary of state, was born in Norwalk, Huron county. He graduated from that city's high school in 1867. Two years later he was elected to the superintendency of the Bellevue public schools, which position he held for six years. He began the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was city clerk of Norwalk for two years, member of the Huron county board of school examiners for 12 years, and president of the Norwalk city board of examiners three years. In 1879 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Huron county, which position he held for seven years. His legislative experience began in 1887, when he was elected to the house. In 1889 he was re-elected. He was the choice of his Republican colleagues for the speakership, and received the unanimous support of the Republican minority. In 1891 he received his third nomination as representative, the honor being given unanimously. In the organization of the house there was an exciting contest for the speakership between Mr. Laylin and Hon. J. K. McGrew of Clark county, which Mr. Laylin won. He made an admirable presiding officer, as was to have been expected of a man of his ability, tact and discretion. Mr. Laylin is a typical representative, in brains and loyalty to party and country, and in high character, of the intelligent freemen who have made the Western Reserve noted in the politics of Ohio and the nation.

The Supreme Bench.

The present chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio, Hon. John A. Shauck, is a candidate for re-election, and will undoubtedly receive this deserved endorsement. Judge Shauck spent his childhood on a farm in Richland county, was a student at Otterbein university when the civil war began. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving with honor in the Army of the Potomac. He then studied law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and began practice in Kansas City. Later he returned to Ohio and entered into partnership with Judge Boltin at Dayton. He was elected judge of the Second Judicial circuit in 1888, his associates being Hon. Marshall J. Williams and Hon. Gilbert H. Stewart. In 1890 he was re-elected for a term of six years, but was elevated to the supreme bench in 1894. His mind is essentially judicial, clear, incisive, analytical, quick to perceive and grasp the salient and controlling points of a case. His decisions are models of concisoness, perspecuity and force, and are accepted as authority.

UNCLE SAM---"And you are the Bryan?"

State School Commissioner.

Hon. Lewis D. Bonebrake is the Republican candidate for state school commissioner, he receiving the honor of an unanimous renomination at the

HON. L. D. BONEBRAKE,
Candidate for State School Commissioner.

hands of the state convention. Mr. Bonebrake is himself a product of the Ohio common schools, and has long been recognized as one of the leading educators of the state. He was born in Hamilton township, Franklin county, Aug. 23, 1859. His early education was obtained in a district school, and through his own efforts he supplemented this by a college course, graduating at Otterbein university, Westerville, in 1882. He at once took up school work, and successfully superintended the public schools of Sparta, Elmore, Athens and Mt. Vernon. He was serving his ninth year in the latter city when he was nominated and elected commissioner in 1897. He has been a most energetic and efficient official. During the two years and three months he has been in office he has made over three hundred official visits throughout Ohio, and has delivered educational addresses in every county of the state. He has also thoroughly revised the official blanks used in the commissioner's office, for which he received a formal vote of thanks from the association of county auditors of Ohio. His system of blanks is so excellent that it has been adopted by the United States government for use in the schools of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. The importance of the system may be recognized from the fact that $11,000,000 are expended for the public schools in the state of Ohio every year, and the best interests of the public can be conserved by the re-election of the present efficient commissioner.

Dairy Commissioner.

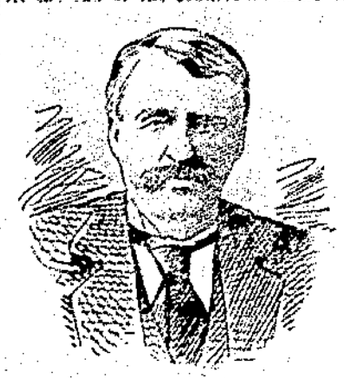
Hon. Joseph E. Blackburn, candidate for re-election as dairy and food commissioner, was born in Belmont county June 30, 1860. After a common school course, he went to work in the Belmont glass works. Here he rose step by step until he became foreman of the factory. He was active in organizing the Moldmakers' union, and he later succeeded in securing the admission of this union into the American Flint Glass Workers' union. He then took a course in pharmacy at Ohio Normal university, Ada, receiving his degree of Ph. G. In 1887 he embarked in the

HON. J. D. BLACKBURN,
Candidate for Food Commissioner.

drug business. His first public office was that of representative in the general assembly in 1895. The next year he received the nomination for the office of dairy and food commissioner, and was elected. The strong fight that he made against the sale of low grade, adulterated sugars and food stuffs attracted much attention and made him the focus of the assaults of all interested in these adulterations. He was elected for a second term in 1898, and has carried forward the reforms he inaugurated without faltering. He has insisted that dealers shall sell goods for what they are, and has waged relentless war on those who attempted to cheat and deceive. He now comes before the people for their endorsement of his course in the matter.

Board of Public Works.

Hon. Charles A. Goddard, Republican candidate for re-election to the board of public works, was born in Norwich, Vt., May 25, 1841. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the excellent schools of the Green Mountain state. He served through the civil war as a member of company B, Sixth Vermont volunteers. At the end of the conflict he came to



HON. C. A. GODDARD.

Ohio and settled down to farm life in Scioto county. Here he served two terms as county commissioner. In September, 1887, Mr. Goddard was appointed superintendent of the Southern division of the Ohio canal. His excellent judgment and his intuitive grasp of details made him a prime favorite with the people along the line of the canal and with all doing business thereon. As a member of the board of public works he has proved a most efficient officer, and his renomination is a deserved tribute to his worth.

Cuba under McKinley has practical demonstration in many ways of the benefit of Republican rule. In four centuries Spain built but 170 miles of road on the island. The Americans have built half that much in two years, have twice as much under survey and five times as much projected. Is it reasonable to suppose that the McKinley administration will do so well by Cuba and be just contrary to it in the Philippines?

Republican administrations reduced the national debt from $2,500,000,000 to $585,000,000, or $67,000,000 a year, while Cleveland added more than $300,000,000 in times of peace, or $30,000,000 more than the cost of the Spanish and Philippine wars.

Nearly $80,000,000 in national bank circulation under the new law is one thing that accounts for the improvement in the money market, and there is room for $200,000,000 more under the law as it stands, if the demand for money should make it profitable.

Webster Davis has not yet explained the charge that he received money from the Boers to advocate their cause in the United States.

WHAT IT WILL MEAN

To Cast Your Vote For Bryan and What He Represents.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

Free Silver, Free Trade, Insult to Our Soldiers, Flag-Hooting in the Philippines—Bryanism Is Business Ruin and National Dishonor.

Every Bryan vote is, first of all, a free silver vote. The 16 to 1 idea is the one thing that Bryan insisted upon in his Kansas City platform. That was not only reiterated, as was the entire Chicago platform, but it was repeated with peculiar emphasis, and it was done by his direct demand. Experience has proved that the Republican policy he opposed four years ago, and for which he predicted every possible evil to the country, was full of benefit to all the people.

A false prophet four years ago, is Bryan a bit better today in that way? Is his free silver peril any less now than then? Are you ready to vote to change the prosperity that has come by doing the things that Bryan declared should not be done? If a free silver vote was had four years ago, as the events have proved, it will be worse now; for the evil effects will be felt the more severely from reversing present prosperity. The higher we are up, the further we must fall. Why vote for any fall at all?

Every Bryan vote is a free trade vote. His party has always held that as a cardinal principle. He has advocated it as the one thing needful. In fact, it was once his paramount issue. The Bryan Democracy can not be true to itself or to its platform if it fails to attempt to put free trade back into the statutes, where it did such immense damage at the last experiment—the Wilson bill. That one act helped the Sugar trust $40,000,000 by Bryan's direct vote; but hundreds of millions will not measure its damage to the general industries, and labor, and farms of the country. It largely produced the panic of 1893, with its vast evils. Its re-enactment would result in the same way. But that is part of the price the country must pay for Bryanism. Are you ready to vote for Bryan with free trade and hard times as the inseparable consequences?

Another vast evil involved in every Bryan vote is his insult to every wearer of the American uniform. In the army or navy, by what he calls "militarism." He acts and talks as if our brave boys were hired Hessians, professional mercenaries, with no patriotism in them, no interest in the welfare of their country, alien to all American ideas, mere machines to be used by some strange and superior power against the liberties of their own country. As every man in the American service, whether on sea or shore, whether in the regulars or volunteers, enlisted voluntarily and freely from our firesides and homes, Mr. Bryan and his followers can not repeat their tirades upon our soldiers without attacking and insulting every home that sent these soldiers to the service of their country.

The fact that the army as it stands was raised to its present strength by the vote of the overwhelming majority of all of Bryan's own party in both houses of congress, and that the entire strength of the army, both at home and abroad, is too small, compared with the entire number of our population, to do anything of the dirty work that he ascribes to them, unless our own people are most miserably pusillanimous, is ignored by him. The smallness, relatively, of the army is answer enough to "militarism," as he talks about it; but a still deeper and graver reply is in the character of our American people. Bryan, by his persistent, systematic ignoring of the true nature of our own citizenship, demonstrates most completely his utter unfitness to be the chief magistrate of such a people.

Every Bryan ballot is a vote to endorse his slander of "militarism" upon the American people, is a vote of censure upon your own neighbors and friends in the army and navy. Can any man who thinks, for a minute, cast such a ballot? Should not this alone, if there were nothing else, condemn him to the most absolute oblivion ever put upon a political aspirant by an outraged sense of public justice?

Many other phases of the campaign might be considered, for the number of great and distinct issues involved has never been equaled in any presidential contest. The differences between the two great parties were never so enormous nor so marked. They are fundamental, radical upon many questions, some of which are new to our voters, yet all of them are of the highest importance. Among these, is the question of what is the best disposition to make of trade combinations, commonly known as trusts. This is a problem for the wisest to study upon, because in it are largely involved the industrial activities of our times.

That there are evils, genuine and great, in some of the conditions connected with these combinations, can not be denied. In fact, the Republican party was the first in a national platform to call attention to these evils, and to ask for an adequate remedy. It was the first in the state legislation to do anything in regard to them. It is the only party that has done anything in national legislation or administration against them. The law suggested by John Sherman has done effective service, its value being limited alone by conditions fixed in the constitution of the United States. That instrument affords no opportunity to touch corporations of any kind except those engaged in commerce between the states or with foreign nations.

Any further scope must be secured by a constitutional amendment. This the Republicans offered in congress last June, but the Democrats voted it down. Bryan proposes through school to commence a sort of Roman system that is absolutely without warrant in the constitution, and not worth the words with which he tells it. His only other remedy is absolute free trade, putting on the free list any article that the president in power might happen to think was in a trust, thus making the president autocrat over the entire tariff—the very thing that the English commons reserves to itself as its prerogative, and refuses to any king of England.

This is the absolute power Bryan would put in a president's hands, without limit or restriction, and yet he pretends to oppose imperialism. Every industry in the land could be destroyed in a day by a mere executive decree, while the greatest of the trusts are today independent of the tariff, and some of them grew up under the Democratic tariff, and even when Bryan was in congress, without a word from him against them. Is it safe to trust the solution of so grave and delicate a question to a man with such dangerous ideas, such radical opinions, such uncertain and perilous theories? Every Bryan ballot is a vote to do just very thing.

Add to this the distrust and demoralization of free trade, of free silver, the attack upon the courts and the general sowing of seeds of suspicion in all directions that have been inseparable from Bryan's campaign, and will be expected to be prominent in his administration, if he should be president, and how can the country escape a tremendous business upheaval in case of his success? Thus every Bryan vote is a vote to stop the employment of labor, is a vote to advance the rates of interest, is a vote to scare capital, is a vote to call in loans, a vote to make money scarce, to discourage manufactures, to diminish the business of merchants, to curtail the consumption of the products of the farm and garden. These are simply some consequences that are involved at home in every Bryan vote. Who wants any of them? This risk was run eight years ago? Who liked the result?

As if all these evils at home were not enough, Bryan's program includes disgrace abroad. All of his talk about "imperialism" simply means the furling of the flag in the Philippines. He declares, and his party platform declares, for an immediate special session of congress, to haul down the American flag in all the territory, in the East turned over to us by Spain. They declare for turning over the archipelago, not to all of the natives, but to a limited number among them, to create anarchy and engage in wholesale murder of all the rest—the real majority of the residents of the islands.

One glorious feature of the McKinley administration has been in progress right through the campaign, and yet no Democratic speaker or newspaper has found any flaw for criticism from first to last. That is in the Chinese complications, where the United States has led the world, where its practical progress has absolutely and completely given the lie to every accusation of imperialism. It is America that has stood for the rights of China, such as they are, for maintaining the integrity of the kingdom, for the open-door policy for all nations alike, for the respecting the authority of the rulers of the Chinese empire, and that, from first to last, alone has had a consistent and reasonable plan of action, one to which all the other great nations have been compelled to come, by its reasonableness.

Brave, faithful to every interest of our own imperilled people, active where action was needed, withholding aggression where aggression would do harm, and keeping clear of all foreign and European entanglements, the course of the United States in China has proved false, yet another favorite Bryan assertion—that of an Anglo-American alliance for our course did not please England at all points, and yet at the last England and Germany have come together, in joint alliance with each other, to support practically the American plan.

The factory whistles toot derision at Bryanism every morning.

A vote for Bryan is a vote to reopen the free soup-houses.

FAIR QUESTIONS

ASKED MR. BRYAN BY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Seven Points on Which the People Have the Right to Know How He Stands Before They Intrust Him With the Powers He Asks.

The Republican national committee on the eve of Mr. Bryan's visit to New York, took occasion to propound to him the following list of questions:

"Will you, if elected, pay the national obligations in gold or in silver?

"Will you, if elected, make use of the United States army to forcibly establish a stable government for Aguinaldo?

"Are you in favor of re-enacting the Wilson tariff law or one similar thereto?

"Are you in favor of disfranchising the colored citizens of the south?

"Do you approve of the action of the Democrats in congress in defeating the anti-trust amendment last June?

"You have lately gone on record as opposing a life tenure in the civil service. How long a tenure would you permit?

"You have lately charged the Republicans with collecting a large fund from monopolies and coercing voters. Will you mention any monopoly from which the Republicans have made such collections, and also mention one specific case of coercion?"

Of these seven questions, the first five are capable of being answered with a single word, and the other two would demand hardly more than a sentence for a reply. The first question in the series has been put to Mr. Bryan a good many times since he began his speaking campaign, but it is not recorded that he has ever given an answer to it. Mr. Bryan's apologies will perhaps say that it is not reasonable to expect him to answer questions put to him by political opponents; but why is it not reasonable?

LOOKING BACKWARD.

PRINCIPALS IN THE NEW JERSEY MURDER CASE.

The new developments in the Paterson (N. J.) murder case reveal a depth of depravity which has shocked the whole country. Jennie Bosschieter was the unfortunate girl whose death brought about the discovery. Lizzie Schaub is another young woman who accuses the four men whose pictures are here given.

OHIO SHEEP.

Comparison of Prices Under Cleveland and at Present.

Ohio lost about 40 per cent of its sheep under the Democratic free trade Wilson bill that Bryan was prominent in passing when he was in congress. Their number dropped from 3,729,542 in 1892 to 2,152,859 in 1897. As the values decreased even more rapidly than the numbers, the loss to the farmers of the state must be measured by millions of dollars, for their wool product, which was 19,405,224 pounds in 1892, dropped to 11,577,503 in 1897.

As to prices, the experience of Ohio wool-growers was something like that of the North Dakota man, who was told by the eastern buyer, in free trade days, that he would advance nothing on the wool, and the shipper would have to pay the freight. Not long ago the same Dakota wool-grower asked the same question of the same eastern buyer, and got a reply that he would advance 19 cents on all the wool he could get in Dakota.

Every Bryan vote is a vote to return to those disastrous conditions. Every McKinley vote is a vote to maintain the present prosperous conditions, as shown by the fact that there is a marked increase in the number of sheep, in the number of pounds of wool, and also a material advance in the prices for wool.

Since January, 1900, 107 railroads reported by the Financial Chronicle have earned $497,290,442, an increase of $43,671,966, or more than 11 per cent. Pretty hard for the Bryanites to persuade railroaders that there is no prosperity in their business.

There is no Salu treaty, as it has never been ratified by the senate. It is merely an agreement between a military commander and a native chief.

Mrs. Louise Jones of Church street is quite sick.

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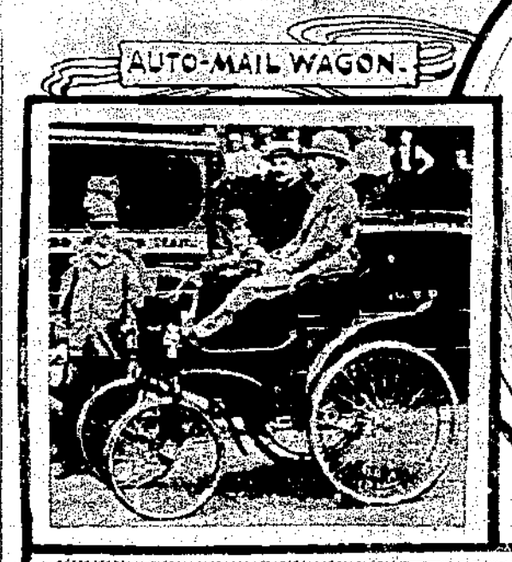
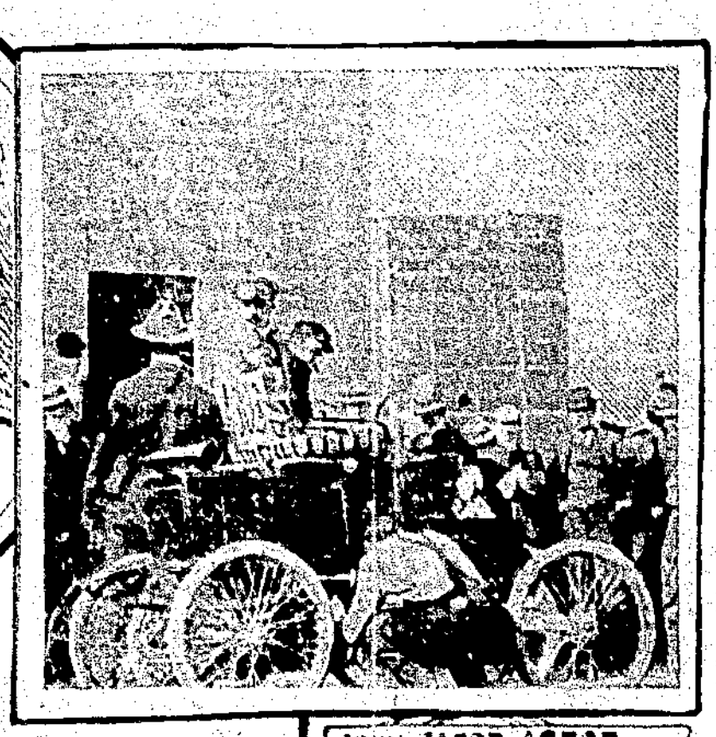
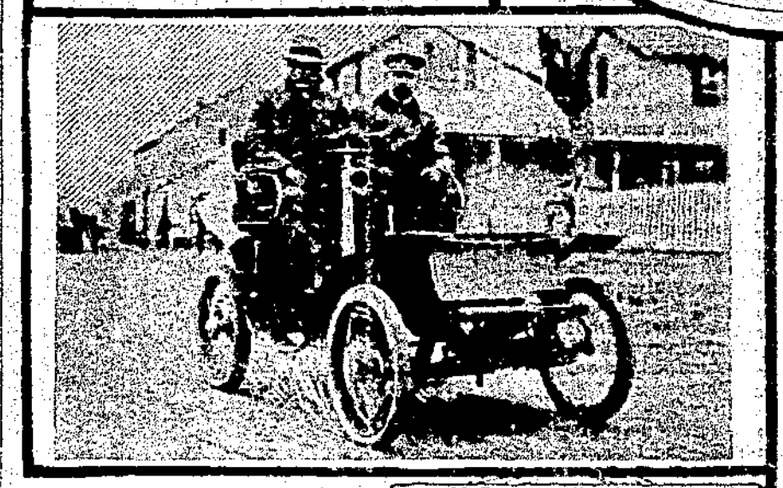
GE OF THE AUTOMOBILE

the recent inventions de- for utility, pleasure or ident none has attracted so ention as the automobile. intended only to afford a fortable means of locomo- use of the horseless carriage subjected to constant exten- at the present time its em- as a pleasure vehicle is al- ordinated to its application to rposes. The automobile has the fields of business, of sport ure. The automobile motor, its business vehicle, has proved ress in the streets of our lar- wherein the horseless fire en- gine and patrol wagon are becoming more familiar. Its vantages for these purposes best enumeration, economy of and cleanliness heading the present the first cost of the is somewhat too high to ad- its universal adoption, and, be- the hands of a careless or in- ed user it is too liable to be us. These objections bid fair to moved in the near future by im- ents in the automobile itself. has shall be accomplished, the e age will almost be here, and ace of man's old time servant ast as a factor in the business ill be relegated to the back-

n warfare, with its customary ess, has claimed the automobile own. Nothing else is attracting attention in European military and our own war department is and watching sharply for de- nts, besides experimenting for the possibilities of the horseless are illimitable, and its availa- d efficiency need no demonstra- actual warfare, for transporta- poses, the uses of the automo- ld be manifold, while self mov- carriages for destroying life, omobile ambulances for saving st themselves immediately. In in all other automobile matters, nch have taken the active lead, continental Europe again be- battlefield the French automo- prove a very important factor. antages of the automobile over e are too many to be enumerat- ere are a few drawbacks to its e use, the most serious of these liability to get out of order, provements will remedy that ning and all of the others. ance experiments with military bles have been carried on since d the machines have amply jus- eir adoption. The ease and ra- with which the French generals en enabled to move from place without fatigue while conduct- neuvers or sham battles have d them, and they are enthusi- their praise of the automobile. the 1895 maneuvers General Ja- me of the leading French com- s, found that he could easily miles in one day and see for the exact disposition of his a feat impossible on horseback. the September maneuvers this ter results have been obtained. ar, also, autotrucks were used transportation of food, ammuni- supplies and proved to be brill- ccesses. The saving in cost and respects over horse transport nated at 30 per cent. Several of automobile trucks were used, them the Scotte, the Dion-Bou- ch hauls other wagons, besides supplies itself, and the Die- Some of these were made up ons and attained an average six to seven kilometers (about dest an hour. It is estimated of these autotrucks could re- an army corps of 50,000 men at ce of 120 kilometers in one day,







transport means an enormous increase in the effectiveness of an army, and they are devoting much thought to the subject. Germany follows close in the footsteps of France in military matters, save when she is in the lead herself, and the pet of the German emperor and people—the army—is well provided with military automobiles.

Italy, Russia, Austria and Belgium are not far behind in the race, and the last named country has introduced the horseless wagon into the Kongo. There it is intended to replace native porters whenever practicable and to avoid the difficulties of water navigation on those African rivers that are filled with cataracts and rapids. To see the automobile doing good service in central Africa, half a century ago sunk in blackest barbarism, is indeed an evidence of progress.

Although the dream of the American artist, who recently saw in his mind's eye a regiment of automobiles charging down hill in lieu of cavalry, will probably never be realized, automobiles are being extensively adopted in another branch of military service. Self propelling gun carriages are an assured feature of future warfare, and the order to "Limber up the guns!" so familiar to students of civil war history, will be changed to "Steam up!" or "Put on the current!". While further detracting from the little that is left of picturesque fighting, the efficiency of the automobile gun is not open to serious doubt. The United States army has adopted it for field service. It is a 1-pdr. Colt automatic rapid fire piece, shooting 480 shots a minute and having a range of 180 degrees right and left. The gun, with its carriage, can travel 25 miles an hour on fine roads, and it can make proportionately good time across country or on poor roads. Europe, money and attention. One young millionaire has taken it up, and the sport, particularly in the east, is spreading. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., one of the wealthiest young men of his years, is one of the leading promoters of the sport and attends to the labor of steering, oiling and driving his machine himself. The French are quite as mad over the sport, and it is a leading "fad," as they call the conducting of a horseless carriage, to the ambition of every French sportsman.

The machines principally used are those supplied with exciting motors, which have been tuned to produce the highest rate of speed. The piston is driven by the successive explosions of minute quantities of gasoline, and these heat the cylinder to a very high degree. Unless the cylinder be cooled off it soon becomes too hot for use, and to meet it the automobile must carry a tank of water. The water is kept circulating around the cylinder and piston to keep the temperature sufficiently low.

Another interesting feature of the racing machine is the carrying of an extra man for ballast. Of course, the automobile intended for racing is made as light as is consistent with safety, but this lightness adds an additional element of danger. On the turns, when going at high speed, the machine has a tendency to upset, and this is offset by the fastening of the additional man. The speed attained is often very high, but will doubtless be considerably surpassed in the near future.

There are several varieties of automobile motors, electricity, steam, gasoline and oil all being used to generate power. Each of them has its advantages and its drawbacks. The problem is to secure a motor that will be at once simple, easily understood, light in weight and inexpensive to operate. Every variety combines some of these desiderata, while some of the newest models closely approximate the ideal. Research and experimentation are working wonders with the horseless carriage, as they did with the bicycle, and, although the end has not been reached, one who sees the elegant automobile pleasure turnouts now manufactured by American makers can easily be persuaded that it is in sight. For some years the automobile has been the butt of jokes wherein it is represented as breaking down miles from a repair shop and being hauled home by the faithful horse.

At the national automobile show to be held in New York in November every variety of horseless carriage will be shown. Full representation by all makers is expected, and the plan is to make the shows fully reflect the present conditions of automobilism in this country.

CHARLES N. LURIE.

The French papers say that while in Paris the shah of Persia consented to use a fork in eating only upon state occasions, and that at all other times he preferred to use the imperial fingers.

BEHIND THE BARS

Reposes Defaulting Teller Alvord In New York.

HE WAS RUN DOWN AT BOSTON.

Expressed Himself as Relieved When Discovered In a Cheap Lodging House—Bank's Money All Blown In and He Is Unable to Make Restitution—Will Make No Fight.

New York, Oct. 23.—Behind the bars in this city is Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding note teller of the First National bank of this city, who is charged with stealing $120,000 from the bank. He was arrested at Boston by Chief Inspector William B. Watts of that city and Detective Armstrong of New York, in an ordinary lodging house, and returned to this city.

Chief Inspector Watts said that the department was first informed that Alvord was in Boston last Wednesday morning, when Mr. Henry Alexander of Denver, Colo., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in the Hotel Touraine. He stated that he knew him well, had done business with him in New York and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Captain McCluskey of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker to identify him. On the arrival of Detective Tinker a search of all the hotels in the city was made without success. Upon information brought to Chief Watts he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding house in the back bay. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked. On gaining admittance, as was inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said as much.

Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that time he had told her of his financial circumstances and asked her if he would kill himself or force it out, and she told him to force it out. He stated that he had been near Mount Vernon, but that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning.

When asked what he had done with the money he said, "Well, $100,000 is a whole lot of money, but it goes easy." In referring to horse races, he said he had backed horses but never on racetracks, and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full at the rate of $50,000 a year or more. He said he would not make any fight, would throw up his hands, take his sentence, and after that was over would come out in the world again. He said he knew he would be unable to secure bail and that he had nothing with which to make restitution. On being searched at police headquarters only a few dollars were found in his pockets, which he was allowed to keep.

Paralytic Stroke.

Mrs. Neafey, the aged mother of Mr. George Neafey of east Center street, was afflicted with a paralytic stroke Monday afternoon. The lady is seventy years of age. Her left side is completely paralyzed.

ERIAL AUTOMOBILES NOW IN VOGUE

era of ballooning, which was augurated 117 years ago, comes a triumphant conclusion. It seem, just as the era of airship commences. The recent news urope confirms this impression, on hand chronicling the longest journey yet accomplished in the ful voyage of the Centaure from to Korostysheff, a distance of les; on the other, the contest for nsch prize, offered for the dirigi- ship that shall start from the ab grounds in the Bois de Boun- ad, after sailing around the Eif- er, return to the point of depar- less than half an hour. Close w heels of this comes the report t von Zeppelin's success, Oct. 17, is great airship ascended nearly ft, tacked, steered against the d made a safe descent, after be- der full control more than an

longest balloon trip up to the s was that accomplished by Mr. an Englishman who covered 500 but in 1859 the American bal- Mr. John Wise, with two com- sailed from St. Louis to Hen- N. Y.—1,150 miles—in about 20 at a speed of nearly a mile a So for more than 40 years held the honors for long dis- allooning, being now in second only and in the first class for for the same year that Mr. Wise long flight Mr. Lowe covered ce of 809 miles in about four at a speed of 75 miles per hour, ecure making an average of 62 miles an hour.

established by the Montgolfiers that a balloon could be sent to eight by inflation merely with but until quite recently it has n possible for man to steer or s airship at will, either with or the winds. The desideratum n a dirigible or steerable air- until last year this "long felt ed" had not been supplied. But M. Santos-Dumont, Brazilian who had received his education made his first successful ven- November, sailing at will Eiffel tower and far above Paris, it was recognized that no longer to be dependent upon caprices of the wind—to be carried and thither as they moved—but could direct his vehicle as he chose.

This statement is made, of course, with some reservations, for all the obstacles to perfect aerial navigation have by no means been overcome, and the sun and the winds may yet have as great sport with the venturesome aeronauts as in the days of fable they are said to have had with their predecessors, Daedelus and Icarus.

One thing has been settled by the experiments of M. Santos-Dumont, and that is the fate of the so called aeroplane, which was a creation with great wings, huge and bulky. Such aeronauts as Professor Langley of the Smithsonian institution at Washington and Maxim, the great inventor, have been working toward the development of the aeroplane or aerodrome—as the former's machine is called—but, while each has been able to record that this invention could raise itself in the air and even make a short flight, no measure of success was attained at all comparable to that achieved by the Brazilian's.

In the latest, and what will probably be the best, form of airship adopted, the balloon idea is still retained—that is, a gas filled vessel as a means of suspension in the air—but with the addition of a motor for propulsion attached to it. The shape of the gas bag is modified, however, and is either cylindrical or cigar shaped, this being the form adopted by Santos-Dumont, by Count von Zeppelin, whose giant airship made such good records in July and October of this year at Lake Constance, and by the German government for its war balloon.

The cigar shaped or cylindrical balloon, then, is the accepted type of the future, it having been proved manageable and comparatively safe. M. Santos-Dumont has succeeded in producing three and one-half horsepower and a speed of 20 miles an hour, it is claimed, with his gasoline motor, weighing only 50 pounds, which is the best combination that has as yet been effected.

Little can be added to what has already been written to further elucidate the structural features and working scheme of this airship, which the accompanying illustrations so amply demonstrate. The inventor and his airship have been familiar objects to Parisians and visitors to the exposition during the past summer, and thousands have examined the latest flying machine as it rested in the balloon park provided for the aeronauts and their steeds of the air. The most wonderful journey made by this machine, and perhaps the most wonderful ever performed by a vehicle guided through the air by human agency, was that horizontal circuit, thrice repeated, around the Eiffel tower, when a practical demonstration was given of its capabilities.

Since that experimental flight M. Santos-Dumont has projected a larger airship, with a ten horsepower motor, and a rudder of more ductile material than the first, which was the cause of an accident while in the air. As shown in the illustration, the driver or engineer of the airship is seated on a bicycle saddle, with engine and steering apparatus immediately at hand, while 20 feet above his head support towers the vast bulk of the cylindrical balloon, 59 feet long and 10 feet in diameter. There will have to be enlarged carrying capacity for the practical airship of transit, of course, but this one bears the same relation to that as a racing automobile bears to an automobile.

It is interesting to note that the very first ascent ever undertaken by human beings in a balloon occurred from nearly the same point as that chosen by the latest aeronaut, two Frenchmen starting from the Bois de Boulogne in a fire balloon in 1783 and, after sailing over Paris, landing in safety a short distance from the place of departure. In fact, France has always led in aeronautical experiments. Franklin sent up the first balloon, and at the present writing they are still in the van, though there is a generous rivalry for leadership between aeronauts of different nationalities.

In the first successful attempt to cross the English channel by balloon, which took place in 1785, one of the two passengers was a Frenchman—M. Blanchard—and the other an American—Dr. John Jeffries of Boston. Blanchard afterward made as many as 56 ascents, and died a natural death; but his wife, who pursued the same career, met a horrible death by her balloon taking fire above the city of Paris, when she was dashed to pieces in one of its streets. The first woman, also, who ever made an ascent was the first person to be killed, but the list of fatal accidents from ballooning is comparatively small, 20 years ago being estimated at not over 25 during a hundred years of speculation.

The use of balloons during the American civil war and in the Franco-German war, especially by the besieged Parisians in 1870-1, is well known. In the postal service alone, during the siege of Paris, more than 2,500,000 letters were carried, with a total weight of nearly 10,000 tons.

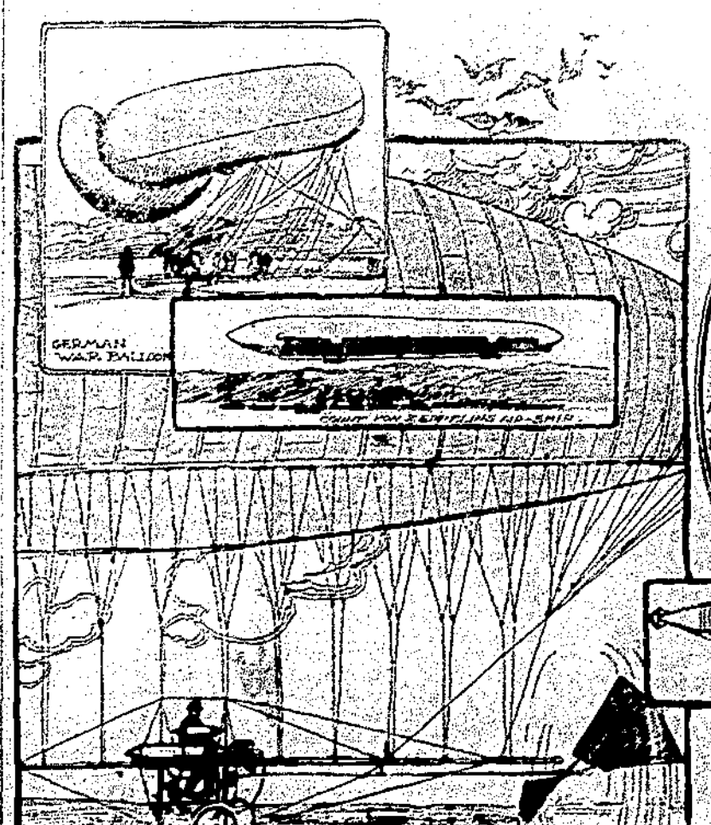
It was only a few years ago that an authority wrote: "Of the innumerable schemes which have been propounded for the guidance and propulsion of balloons, not one has proved available, and the machine is still manageable only for vertical motions."

The problem of successful aerial navigation is being worked out in accordance with the immutable laws of development that have governed all great inventions and discoveries from the time of Archimedes to the present. For example, while the first balloon ascension occurred in 1783, when the potentials of electricity and steam were unknown, and, while the latter two have been developed almost to their utmost in the present century, yet voyaging in the atmosphere is still, in more than a literal sense, "in the air." But yet, again, while aerostatics as a science has lain dormant or been neglected during the past hundred years or so, its rivals in the art of locomotion—steam and electricity—having in the meantime been brought to a great state of efficiency, will be the most potent factors in its development.

The aerial ship of the near future, there is good reason to assume, will be an adaptation of the automobile or self propelling vehicle which of late has so captivated the fancy of men of wealth, as well as of scientists—that is, it will be mainly dependent for its motive power upon some form of energy—electric, steam or gaseous—which the rage for automobilism has recently brought to a stage approaching perfection.

The difficulty which all aeronauts have endeavored to surmount lies in the winds or air currents, which, instead of being depended upon to propel the airship, are henceforth to be considered as merely auxiliary or as affording a vehicle for rotation, like the waves and currents of the ocean. Navigation, in fact, will be transferred from the aqueous to the atmospheric ocean, and we shall not only have ships of the air, but sailors, who will be as much at home above the clouds in the domain of Aeolus as hitherto they have been in that of old Father Neptune.

JAMES K. STROTHERS.



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REMINISGENCES.

Bits of Early Marion History, and Marionites of Long Ago.

Some latter-day students of local history are inclined to think Eber Baker was the first man to settle on the town site of Marion. He was not. Old Calvin Barnett, a noted character of the village, was here before Baker was. Many Star readers will recall "Cooley" Barnett, who spent a very long life in intoxicated jollity, dying under the "influence," some twenty years ago in his hut on Gospel Hill—the exact spot being on the west side of Prospect street, where it makes a slight bend into the Prospect pike. Eber Baker, when he arrived here with his family March 4, 1821, found "Happy-Go-Lucky" Barnett here, as well as John and Ebenezer Ballantine, Edmund Hanford and Alexander Berry. Hanford and a man named Chandler had occupied a double cabin on south Main street, about where the Union block now stands, but Baker found it vacant.

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Alexander Berry then owned 160 acres of land covering what is now known as Gospel Hill, but which was then and for many years thereafter called "Berry's Hill." Samuel Holmes first settled about two miles north of Marion, but later moved to town and died. Berry was the only man actually living on the present townsite when Baker came.

*****

Many of the older Star readers will remember the old toll-gate across the Delaware pike, now Delaware avenue, which stood just this side of the Catholic cemetery. At this site James Dowen settled, built a cabin in 1823 and lived in that cabin nearly seventy years. It must have been a healthy location, for at the age of ninety-three he was as chipper and peart as a schoolboy. He was slightly crippled up, however, at death. This old man was the grandfather of the present county recorder, Arthur W. Bryant.

*****

The first white girl ever born in Marion was Minerva Marion Davis, a daughter of Benjamin Davis, who came here in 1823. That's probably why the word "Marion" was included in her name. In later years she married Colonel John J. Williams, a somewhat famous local lawyer. This man Davis had two other daughters, both of whom married locally prominent men. Louisa was married to Rev. George W. Baker and Ann to Honorable James H. Godman, who afterwards became a congressman.

*****

It is paradoxical that the first death of a white man in Marion was that of a physician—Dr. George Miller, a practitioner here during Marion's earliest days.

*****

First citizens of the town had great respect and admiration for General Francis Marion, the revolutionary soldier of fame. Hence when Eber Baker came to name the town, which had just been platted, April 3, 1822, he gave it the surname of the hero. While the word Marion has a somewhat soft and meaningless sound, not having the loud jar and jingle of such names as Chicago and Omaha, still it gave general satisfaction and has never been and never will be changed. She has never discredited the name of Marion, either.

*****

Few old-time Marionites but who will recall Thomas Mount, who came here in an early day from New Jersey his native state, as a missionary to the Wyandot Indians, but with whose language he was familiar. He was known as "Father Mount" and his strong points were singing and exhorting. He lived near Wyandot, but often figured in the songs and preaching in the early churches of Marion. He died at Wyandot some twenty odd years ago, aged nearly a century. He was a grandfather of Kelley Mount, now a router on a Marion corner not. "How hath the mighty fallen," says Mount. But there is one consolation, he says—Governor Mount of Indiana has never proved any relationship.

*****

There was "a hot time in the old town" when the legislative committee came here and decided upon Marion as the county seat. Claridon, Rocky Ford and several cross-roads boom towns had been in the contest and the state commissioners had been copiously wined and dined at each place. When Marion knocked out all rivals through Eber Baker there was only one man occupying the town site and he was a squatter. Baker employed Samuel Holmes to survey the town plat, at which time he gave the county the court house square, including the present site of the Kerr House, and built a jail at his own expense as a starter. He also gave the town four lots for school purposes, and the ground upon which is the old deserted graveyard of today. These tracts were worth at least a dollar apiece, but Baker was public-spirited and liberal.

*****

At the start the town was too meager to do much on its own hook. There were less than twenty votes in the whole of Center township, and it was attached to Delaware county. So the chosen few got together and elected their first justices of the peace—Elias Murray and David Tipton.

*****

These old settlers had no trouble in finding "Jacob's well."

*****

It was a great liquid resort.

*****

A Mr. Hardy built the first brick building in Marion—a tavern—probably where the Conrad block now stands on south Main street. Shortly afterwards Mr. Tootle erected a frame tavern at the corner of Main and Church streets and called it the "Catch-All." Is it there yet?

*****

When it was finally settled beyond cavil that Marion was to be the county seat, there was loud rejoicing and a jollification. Having no thirteen-inch guns at hand they improvised cannons by taking a two-inch augur and boring deep holes in the large oak trees surrounding the square. These were filled with powder and touched off. Talk about your Fourth of July celebrations! Talk about your naval battles! They were nowhere in it. Off they went. No matter if most of the trees were torn down and splintered, it was noise. That was what they wanted to start the town off on its promising career. That spirit is still uppermost in Marion.

*****

Pardled corn, corn bread and mush and milk were served weary travelers by Chandler in a double log cabin, the first tavern in Marion.

*****

As late as 1825 the whole town of Marion was composed of only seventeen families—the Bakers, Davises, Tiptons, Holloways, Higginses, O. Harrises, Withrows, Fishes, Millers, Hortons, Priests, Smiths, Bradfords, Jenkins and Couches. It wouldn't be a civilized community without a Smith, you know. Eber Baker was the aristocrat who entertained all the big bugs who came to town—the Judges and lawyers.

*****

The three taverns of Marion formed a hotel trust and charged guests an uniform rate of 18¾ cents for a meal and 6¼c for lodging. Of course every transient guest had a horse and that was fed at 12½c. There were no free soup houses.

*****

It is related that old Cap Hardy once had a hired man named Lyman Parmington, who had remained with him through life. As a nickname he was dubbed "Cataraugus," a name which he didn't like. Before the days of banks in Marion, Captain Hardy had occasion to send "Cataraugus" to Upper Sandusky to get a check cashed. Unthinkingly he made the check payable to "Cataraugus" in stead of Lyman Parmington. Parmington was notably profane, often injecting swear words between his syllables, of which he gave a striking example upon his arrival at Upper Sandusky. The cashier took the check and remarked, "Well, sir, is your name Cataraugus?" "No, sir-ee, b-god," roared Parmington. "My name—b-god—is not-b-god—Car—b-god—augus. My—b-god—name—b-god—is Lyman—b-god—Parmington!" He had to bring the check back for revision.

*****

You don't read this story in any of the written or printed records. The Star gets it first hand.

*****

In 1827 the business part of Marion, including the court house lot, was all covered with big trees. Only a break now and then where a cabin had been cut out and put up. Down on south Main street, extending around to Center and out to the West End was a swale, or swamp—the natural abode of frogs and snakes. There are few there now.

Near the corner of Prospect and Silver streets, not far from the "church, school and meating house," Jacob Rice ran a little one-horse copper-worm distillery, which did its full duty in times of drouth. The water for the mash was taken from a shallow well which was replenished by the water from a ditch—something like making whisky from water of the Little Scioto at the Marion sewer outfall. But there were no kicks from local topers.

*****

Marion already began to show symptoms of greatness. Simon A. Couch, the first doctor, dropped in and Eber Baker built him a log office. Then came Garwood, the first dentist, but the people were too busy building a town to have their teeth pulled, so he soon left. The first tin-type photographer was Major Magee, a jolly man from Georgia, who made his patrons laugh so much that they spoiled the daguerreotypes. So he gave way to W. H. Moore, who recently also quit—not for making his customers laugh, however.

*****

Unfortunately the first stores opened in Marion were branches from other towns. Now Marion stores are establishing branches in other towns. The shoe is on the other foot.

*****

Some towns are like the fellow who went to the far West. "Come out here, Bill," he wrote to his brother in Ohio. "I came here fourteen years ago with only a dog and a gun and I've got the dog yet."

*****

By all odds the oldest continuous business house in Marion was T. J. Magruder's Novelty Saddle works, which only recently changed hands. It was more than forty-six years under Mr. Magruder's management.

*****

A shrewd, blue-bellied Yankee came here in an early day and introduced a decided innovation in Marion's business methods. He went to cutting and slashing right and left by selling for cash at small profits. Other merchants didn't like it a bit, but the Yankee had come to stay, which he did—and worked a revolution in business methods here. Moreover that change is in effect today.

*****

Up to 1828 there were no churches in Marion, except the little "all-purposes" brick structure which stood until recently just north of the late John O'Regan's residence on Prospect street. This suggests the query, why don't Marion preserve her relics? That little old "court, school and meeting house," as a reminder of olden times, was worth its weight in gold. There the first political caucus was held.

*****

The first religious denomination organized in Marion was Presbyterian, but it is not known what denomination erected the first church. The Methodists claim that distinction and they are possibly right. When meeting for organization the Presbyterians flocked to the "court, school and meeting house," but it was too small for the purpose and they repaired to a beautiful grove just behind that house. The Reverends Van Deman and Jenks of Delaware county presided over the first meeting.

*****

Do you remember them?

*****

It is interesting to live in a town with a history, over a bed of blue limestone, on the broad Inter-Ohio watershed—otherwise the "mud-belt" 110 feet above the level of Lake Erie and 967 feet above old ocean, in latitude 40 degrees and 35 minutes north and longitude 83 degrees and eight minutes west of Greenwich, which is as near the center of the earth's surface as any place on God's footstool. There is as much land around the city of Marion of today as there is around New York or Chicago. Yes, more, for we haven't so much water. The biggest body of water ever discovered within the corporate limits of Marion was "Jacob's well" and that has long since been lost in the deal. General Harrison, when he was here in 1840, probably drank it dry. But we have land a-plenty to grow on north, east, south and west. We are growing on and on, regardless of latitudinal, longitudinal, geological or atmospherical limitations up, down and sidewise. When the Ohio ship canal shall have been built we can drown our sorrow over the sad loss of "Jacob's well" therein.

*****

If there is any more land around here now than there was seventy-eight years ago, when the town was first platted the real estate brokers would like to know where it is. It would not sell for any dollar an acre, that's sure.

*****

But this early Marion epistle must close, although "The half has not yet been told"—and never will be. More of it may be related in future history, but for the present "adios."

"We are living, we are striving
In a grand and glorious time,
When the age on ages telling—
To be living is sublime.
And the record, deeply graven,
On the path where we have trod,
Show the heart of man is reaching
Up from earth to nature's God."

Catarrh

poisons the blood, irritates the nerve-cells and causes aches and pains in the temples, eyes, brain and spinal cord. Headache, neuralgia, impaired appetite, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion and despondency all point to the weakened nerves that are crying aloud for renewed strength and health.

"For disturbed sleep, heart pains, palpitation, headache, nervousness and depression of spirits brought on by long continued catarrhal trouble, Dr. Miles' Nervine is without an equal."
REV. L. F. JOHNS, Westerville, O.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

soothes the nervous irritation, stimulates digestion and builds up health and strength. Begin to-day.

Sold by druggists on guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HOW WE'VE VOTED

A Resume of Marion County's Political References Since the County Was Organized.

WAS NEARLY ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC

Lincoln and Fremont Were the Only Republican Presidential Candidates To Carry the County. While for Long Years the Pluralities Ran Well Up Toward a Thousand.

Upon the near approach of a great national election in which the country has to be saved again it may be interesting to know how Marion county has voted on presidential candidates in the past. It's no use to tell you that the bailiwick has been continuously Democratic, even when they were pitted against the Whigs in lieu of the Republicans of today. It has run pretty close sometimes, especially in some county, state and district elections, but the Star will say—and prove it—that the county has been generally—almost too generally—hopelessly Democratic. Exceptions—Fremont and Lincoln.

—•—

In the earlier part of the century the principal fight was between the Republicans and Federals, but from 1828 to 1834 it was the Democrats and National Republicans, with the odds of course in favor of the Democrats. From that time on till 1855 the Whigs and Democrats fought for chances of saving the republic, after which the Whigs became Republicans and the latter are today apparently all the Democracy cares to rub up against. At least, they seem to need help from the Populists, Silver Republicans, Golden Rule men and divers and sundry other "isms" and "ocracies" to carry the day. Well, such is life in a great republic.

—•—

In 1828, shortly previous to the famous "cripple fight" for county treasurer, party lines were tightly drawn between the Jackson and Adams men. Both sides claimed to be the original and only Jeffersonian Republicans. What do we hear these days about Jacksonian Democracy? To be called a Federalist then was a term of reproach, although it was the party of Washington and Hamilton. But parties and principles had changed and even the glory of Washington's memory couldn't save it. It had collapsed.

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The first presidential election recorded in the annals of Marion county was between Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, the former the "once proud" Democrat and the latter a plain Whig, November 2, 1832. Local Democrats thought as much of Jackson then as they do now—or more—for they gave him a majority of 206, his vote being 721 to Clay's 515. William Wirt, an anti-Mason candidate, got two votes for president, which shows his unpopularity. Those were the days of the "once proud Democracy."

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Presidential election returns are missing from this time on up to November 8, 1848, when Lewis Cass, Democrat, carried the county by 203 majority, a loss of but three votes in sixteen years, Jackson's majority having been 206. Bill Martin Van Buren, then on the Free Soil ticket, got 66 votes, probably the three Democrats voted for Mart.

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However, the party was not yet "on the hog," as the boys say, for on November 2, 1852, four years later, Franklin Pierce, the Democrat, carried the county over Winfield Scott, the Whig, by a majority of 308, an increase of 102 over 1848. Democracy was on the qui vive, to use a Boer expression. The fun end party this time was Abolitionists in stead of Free Soil, and Marion county gave John P. Hale 78 votes—about as big as the Union Reform party gets today.

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A total of 2,270 votes were cast at this election. Pierce 1,205, Scott 942, Hale 78.

—•—

For a world's wonder the Republican candidate for president—John C. Fremont—carried Marion county in the next election—1856—by 93 votes. James Buchanan, the Democrat, received 1,283 votes and John C. Fremont, the Republican, 1,378. The tail-end party this time was the American, with Millard Fillmore as candidate, and he got just five votes.

Abraham Lincoln was of course the Republican candidate in 1860, with two Democratic candidates and one American against him. The Democrats were Stephen A. Douglas and J. C. Breckenridge, and the American was John Bell. No local figures on this election are at hand, but the next—1864—is fraught with peculiar interest, because Lincoln carried Marion county over George B. McClellan, the Democrat, by 47 majority. Star reader, did you ever know that before? It was brought about, no doubt, by the exemencies of war. Nothing less, it seems, would ever accomplish it. Lincoln's vote was 887 and McClellan's 840.

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But in 1868 the county returned to its first love and has remained there ever since, though proceedings looking toward a general break-down have been and are threatened unless a few gold Democrats rescue it from its peril, they say. They are coming, Sister Susan.

—•—

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans had in 1868 a war hero in General U. S. Grant for their candidate Horatio Seymour carried the county by 888 majority, but General Returns beat him out for the job. Local Democrats didn't seem to be much on hero-worship unless he was a "once proud" Democrat.

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Since that time Star readers know that the presidential results have been uniformly Democratic. Indeed, along in the seventies and eighties it got worse and worse and it was nothing for a Democratic candidate to get 500 or 600 majority for a county office and sometimes a thousand. Why, Judge Boston G. Young in 1879 got 758 majority for prosecutor over John C. Johnston, Republican, and J. N. Alston, Prohibitionist. Jack Alston must have been a good Prohibitionist, for he got 285 votes! That was about about crusade time. Jack afterward fell from grace.

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Another, perhaps clearer, line on the trend of the vote in Marion county may be obtained by a brief review of the various ballots for governor of Ohio. The first election of this character was in 1826, when Allen Trimble, politics not given, practically swamped the platter, getting 434 votes to Alex. Campbell's seven and Benjamin Tappan's three. That is what is politics is called a "clean sweep." Trimble didn't do so well in the next two years, for he got only 271 votes to 214 for John W. Campbell—57 to the good. Robert Lucas, the Democrat candidate, in 1830, received only 59 majority over Duncan McArthur, the National Republican, the vote being 321 and 262, respectively. It was still worse for local Democrats in 1833, when the Whig candidate, Joseph Vance, carried the county by two majority over Wilson Shannon, the Democrat. Thomas Corwin, however, got a Democratic majority of 120 over Shannon in 1840 and again 19 in 1842.

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The Whigs again carried Marion county in 1844, when Mordecai Bartley beat David Tod, Democrat, to the tune of 18 majority, the Free Soil candidate, Leicester King, getting all of 56 votes. The next time—1846—Tod turned the tables and carried the county with a majority of 129 over William Webb, the Whig, and Samuel Lewis, the Free Soiler. But the county went back to Democracy in 1848, John H. Weller, brother of Dicken's Sam Weller—captured it by a majority of 158. Seabury Ford was the Whig candidate. The majority Reuben Wood, Democrat, over William Johnston, Whig, and Edward Smith, Free Soil, in 1850 was 168. Wood again got the county in 1850 by a slightly reduced majority—277. His opponent then was Samuel F. Vinton, Whig.

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In the next gubernatorial election—1853—the Democrats raised the pot. They gave William Medill 450 majority over Nelson Barere, the Whig, and Samuel Lewis, Free Soil. The total vote of the county at that time was 1,992—Democrat 1,041, Whig 594, Free Soil 354. Again in 1855 a Whig carried off the county plumb by 52 majority. William Medill being the Democrat and Allen Trimble the Free Soiler. But the next time when Chase ran—1857—he only had one opponent—Henry B. Payne, Democrat—and his majority was reduced to 23. Rufus P. Ramey, the Democratic candidate in 1859, beat the Republican, William Dennison, just 53. David Tod again came up as a candidate in 1861 and received a majority of 137 over Hugh J. Jewett, the Democrat.

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It seems the county people were now favoring Republican candidates for governor, for in addition to the above victories for Tod, John Brough had 51 majority against C. L. Vallandigham in 1863. Two years later they again warmed up to the Democrat—Geo. W. Morgan—who got a majority of 197 over Jacob D. Cox, Union. Then came Rutherford B. Hayes and Allen G. Thurman, Republican and Democrat, respectively. Thurman carried the county by the greatest majority yet had—576. In 1869 George H. Pendleton carried it against Hayes by only 484.

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These "beastly majorities" majorities were now on the increase. Edward F. Noyes, Republican, lost the county to George W. McCook, Democrat, by 573, and two years later—1873—Old Bill Allen made it still worse. He got a majority of 661 of Noyes, Republican, and Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition. This was probably the first Prohibition candidate and he received 77 votes, which has not increased to this day. Then they went to piling things up. The next election—1875—Allen beat Hayes and Odell, the Prohibitionist, 772 majority! And Richard M. Bishop, Democrat, skinned William H. West, Republican, and Thompson, Prohibition, 718 as late as 1877. Thomas Ewing, a "once proud" Democrat, followed in 1879, with ripping Republican Charles Foster, still Republican up the back to the tune of 746, and two years later J. W. Bookwalter, likewise a "Demmie," got away with 727 majority over Foster and Ludlow, Prohibition.

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Things were getting serious. The Star will not pursue the matter further. Most readers of any age know the rest. It has been an up and down business from start to finish, especially since the time where we leave off. Within one week another chapter will be added to the county's and country's romance. You can find hundreds of otherwise good citizens who will gladly tell it in advance. But the only safe prediction is that out of the dozen candidates for president all but one will get it where Dutchy got the schnapps—in the neck. Bet on that and the money is yours.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Your Credit Is Good | THE MARION DEPT. CO. | Cash or Credit.

A FEW THINGS IN ART . . . .

This big store has just received some beautiful Satin Etchings of "Remarque Proof" and they are the most beautiful things. Of course they are expensive but a good picture always costs something. The following are just a few of the subjects and also name of etcher:

"Going Home" etched by Rudolph Bleyer.
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and a number of beautiful things unmentioned. Be sure and see them while the selection is good.

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Application can be made to the Company's General Agent W. M. Jackson, I. O. O. F. Block, opposite Kerr House, Marion, Ohio, or to the Home Office of the Company.

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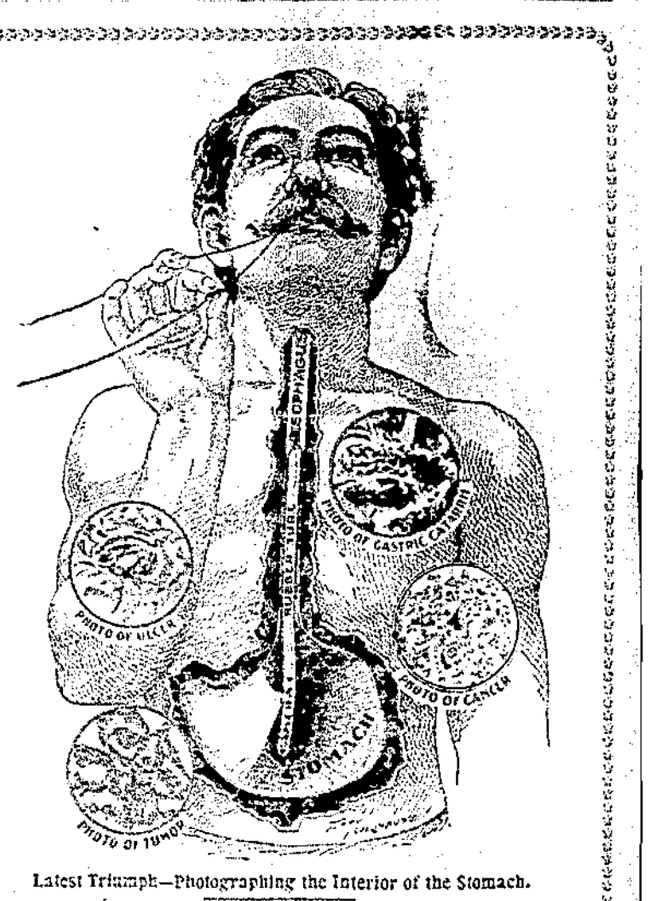

Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

HAVE YOU STOMACH DISEASE?

Do you bloat?
Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your stomach hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
Do you cough up phlegm?
Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a dull, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

If these are some of your symptoms you may be sure you have CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Kutchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself, that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case.
His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Kutchin, Ex. U. S. Surgeon.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KUTCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past eight years.

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures. There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful Specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, Nov 7, Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1900.

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COPELAND & BARTRAM,
Attorneys and Counselors At Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans Negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to Diseases of Spectacles.

Office at new building, 128 E. Center St. Telephone 17 Marion, O

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,

has located in Marion with offices at 128 East Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m. 2 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 9 p. m. Phone No. 1391.

October and November

Are the two best months in the year to have teeth extracted preparatory to having artificial teeth. We extract teeth without pain.

Steeves & Pasters,

Phone 2284. 111½ W. Center St.

J. W. CLARK,

AUCTIONEER.

will cry public sales of all kinds in Marion and adjoining counties.

Will also negotiate the sale or rental of farms and farm lands and conduct a bureau of information regarding the sale or exchange of live stock.

This line of work will be conducted along with the Monumental business already established.

J. W. CLARK.

Office on N. Main St., Opp. Kerr House. AT OFFICE ON SATURDAY'S.

We Take

Farm Risks

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co

D. & L. V. UNCAPHER.

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,

PROSPECT, OHIO.

Special specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Snell House parlors, No. 22 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure of all rectal diseases, viz: Hemhorrhoids, (or Piles), fissures, fistula ulcer prolapse chronic or malignant diseases of every character.

THE

Marion County Bank Co.

(Successor to J. S. Reed & Co.)

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Cash Capital - - - $250,000 00.

Carries deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.

R. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
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ISSUE

FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR

Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World.

Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.

Office opp. court house. Leonard building. MARION, O

HIS FIRST SERMON

As Pastor of the United Brethren Church Is Preached by Rev. A. Snider Sunday.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE ADDRESS

A Splendid Audience Enjoys the Service—The Fact That Mr. Snider Is Known as a Fine Thinker and Good Speaker Does Much to Swell the Attendance.

Rev. A. Snider, the new pastor of the United Brethren congregation, preached his initial sermon Sunday morning and his address, an unusually fine one, was heard and appreciated by a very large attendance.

The fact that this was the first sermon of the new pastor was not alone responsible for the extraordinary good attendance, for the reverend gentleman is an earnest and frequent speaker, closely studied in the bible and closely in touch with the every-day needs and facts of the modern world, and consideration of this doubtless had the effect of not only bringing out the members of the congregation, but many not identified with the church were present.

Rev. Mr. Snider chose for his subject "Workers with Christ," taking as his text the first verse of the sixth chapter of Corinthians II: "We then as workers together with Him beseech you also that ye receive not the grace of God in vain."

Mr. Snider's address was not a lengthy one and was divided into three leading points for the consideration of church workers.

Under the first head the reverend gentleman spoke of the general obligations of all professing christians, the responsibilities of a congregation in the great field of christian endeavor and what the world at large had a right to expect from all identifying themselves with the church organization.

Under the second head the personal or individual obligations of the christian were cited, and the speaker gave a fine illustration of what the true fabric of christian character should consist.

The third division of the address was a candid discussion of the results and rewards which the christian worker can reasonably expect for faithful service, for careful, every day, every hour of work in the Lord's cause.

As a whole, Rev. Mr. Snider's sermon was an able exposition of what a christian means not only to the individual living it or to the church, but also to the world of today and the future, and to the civilization of which christianity is the cornerstone.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way and round trip second class rates will be in effect from Chicago via Wisconsin Central railway, to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday during October and November.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address

Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Wed. S. ykly 81 : 15

A Financial Success.

The county fair this year was a success from a financial standpoint as well as all other ways. The premiums will be paid in full.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Heberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-c

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles. Monarch over pain of every sort—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

Is a Republican Meeting Held at the Zachman School House.

The Republicans held a very enthusiastic meeting Friday evening at the Zachman school house south of the city. Hon. J. L. Sharp of Cincinnati made a short talk in English and another in German. Mr. Harry N. Quinley, Mr. Hoke W. Pontious and Dr. James W. McMurray, candidate for coroner, also made brief addresses. The school house was crowded and the audience seemed highly pleased with all four addresses.

KOWN HERE

Is Miss Ada Standclift Mentioned in Wire News Friday.

Miss Ada Standclift, the young lady who so mysteriously disappeared from her home in Toledo a few days ago and whose reappearance with her mental faculties badly shattered, was formerly a resident of Talbot and is well known here. Several years ago she figured in a sensational affair, leaving her child at the depot in Toledo. She has several relatives here, and is believed to be partially demented.

MR. SCOTT DENIES

That He Said the Prosperity of West Virginia Was Due to Standard Oil Company.

THE ENTIRE STORY IS FALSE

Says He Has Been Charged with Many Things, but That This Is the First Time He Was Ever Accused of Being an Idiot What He Did Say.

New York, Oct. 27.—Senator Scott of West Virginia was besieged by reporters today who wished to hear what he had to say regarding his alleged statement at a Republican dinner here last night, that the trusts were a good thing. Senator Scott made the following statement:

"I was having a private conversation with ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchilds, speaking about the production of coal, oil and gas in West Virginia, I jocularly remarked that the state was largely run by you. 'Senator Elkins and I,' I added, 'helped to produce most of it.' This was overheard by Lawson, the newspaper man present. He grossly exaggerated it. I did not say any of the things which he quoted me as saying."

"Did you say that the prosperity of West Virginia was due to the Standard Oil company?" was asked.

"No, certainly not," replied Senator Scott. "I have been charged with many things, but this is the first time I have ever been charged with being an idiot."

"Is it true that you threatened Lawson if he should publish the story?"

"Why, that is impossible," said the senator. "I did not know that he was going to report anything, or had anything to report. I have said nothing for or him to report and therefore could not threaten him. The story that I did so is all false."

National Committeemen Gibbs and Manley, who were both at the dinner of Republican managers last night denied that Senator Scott had said anything about the Standard Oil company at the dinner. Mr. Gibbs affirmed that what Senator Scott had said was in private conversation.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., said there was not a word of truth in the story and that it was manufactured out of whole cloth. He admitted that he had taken steps to suppress the report when he heard that it had been sent out.

Samuel Hain is dangerously ill at his home south of the city.

BANQUET ENJOYED

The Members of the Opera House Ball Team and a Few of Their Friends Feasted.

THE ROSKINS HOME IS THE SCENE

Early Part of the Evening Is Whiled Away with Cards and Story Telling—At 12 O'Clock the Fine Spread Is Served—Social Amusements Conclude the Evening.

There was a gathering of base ball talent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hoskins of 262 Center street Monday evening, when the members of the Opera house team were entertained. Early in the season Mrs. Hoskins promised the members of the team of which her husband was the manager, a banquet if they won the pennant, and the boys went out and won.

The pennant won, it was decided to have the banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins on the evening of October 29, that being Mr. Hoskins' birthday but owing to an engagement of Mr. Hoskins for that evening, the date was changed to Monday evening.

Mrs. Hoskins was assisted by Messdames C. C. Miller, J. A. Rice and W. S. Staley in the reception and entertainment of her guests. The first part of the evening was spent at cards and enjoying a review of the past base ball season.

It was after 9 o'clock when the guests were invited to the dining room. Ella Paddock welcomed those about the table in a most rhyme composed for the occasion. The dinner was a merry affair. The ball players made no errors at dining. The guests remained at the table for over an hour, doing full justice to the most elaborate spread. All of the delicacies of the season were served, and as cigars were lighted, Mr. Orie Rarey, the clever young catcher and captain of the team, thanked the ladies in a few words for their kindness, not only in the reception of Monday evening, but also for their words of encouragement throughout the season.

An hour was spent in a social way. Cards and games were played, while stories of the diamond were told. The following members of the team and their friends were present:

John Wickens, Robert Creasy, L. E. Mercer, Charles Abel, John Barker, Arthur Pirsch, Ella Paddock, Paul Gardner, Mike Dalton, Orie Rarey, W. S. Staley, Harry Hubley, J. A. Rice, Curtis Knapp and A. A. Ebersole.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

"Ad. Sleeth-Baker Wagon Co," Curry, Mrs. Jo Rose, Dupree, Dare, W. F.; Elliott, J. W.; Uphs, Ed.; Hacked, Freddie; Kinsey, James; Miller, Ray R.; Miller, Harry; Purdy, Mr. Chas.; Sikes, Harry; Sloan, James; Williams, John; Wilson, C. J.; Arnold, Ethel; Berry, Mrs. J. C.; Branson, Mrs. Emma; Courtney, Minnie (2); Grim, Mrs. Ivy; Lanehart, Mrs. J. F.; Lantz, Cora; Mayor, Mattie; Oswalt, Lizzie; "Zepo;" Shultz Co.; Photo; Watson, F. A.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

THE FARMERS

Will Get Election Returns by Telephone Election Night.

Two hundred farmers will listen to the returns on election night by the improved Gaynor telephone. The majority of these reside in the northern and northwestern parts of the county. By next spring there will be six hundred long distance telephones in the rural districts. This number has already been contracted for.

MURDER RUMORED.

Another Phase to the Killing of A. J. McMichael of This City.

The following Akron special, dated Monday, in Tuesday's Columbus dispatch, in the matter of A. J. McMichael of this city, whose death was reported in these columns Monday:

A. J. McMichael of Marion was taken on the plea of a Policeman and while engaged in a dying condition, expiring in a few hours at the hospital. It was supposed that he was struck by the train while walking on the track.

Mr. Michael had been working here about four weeks. He was a young man and had a wife and four children. A theory is advanced that he was murdered in a drunk portion of the city known as the Old Forge and placed on the railroad. When the body was found about $75 in his possession, and there was only five cents in his pockets when found.

A Successful Operation.

Mrs. Esther Gibbs and daughter, Mrs. Carmichael, have returned from the Presbyterian hospital at Columbus, where Mrs. Gibbs was given treatment for cataract in her right eye. The cataract was successfully removed, thus giving back her vision.

A SOCIAL SESSION

One Is Enjoyed by the Members of the Marion Deutscher Bund Monday Evening.

A FINE PROGRAM IS RENDERED

Messrs. L. E. McNeal, Robert Ramsrath and E. O. Becker Are the Soloists of the Evening—The Singing Society Renders Some Excellent Selections Refreshments Served.

The Marion Deutscher Bund enjoyed a most delightful social session Monday evening. There were about seventy-five present, and a musical program was enjoyed.

The program was not a fixed affair. The Deutscher Band orchestra furnished the music during the first part of the evening. Messrs. L. E. McNeal, Robert Ramsrath and O. E. Becker were the soloists of the evening.

The singing society of the band furnished a delightful entertainment, and was well received. Each number was encored and were the solos of the several members of the singing society.

Refreshments were served throughout the evening, and there in attendance had a merry time. It had reached the midnight hour before the closing ode was rendered.

VERY SHORT

Is the Session Held by School Board Monday Evening.

A session of the school board was held Monday evening with Members Clark, Chesley Schaber and Dick Crosby present.

The regular monthly bills were ordered paid, and it was decided to purchase trees and ornamental shrubbery for the lawn about some of the new school buildings. It was also suggested that a prize be offered the janitor who keeps his lawn in the most inviting and attractive shape.

This finished the business of the evening and the board adjourned.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Huber celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday. At the same time Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schneider celebrated their tenth marriage anniversary. The celebration was in the nature of a family dinner, and both couples received the congratulations of their friends and neighbors.

FOR SALE—20 Merino rams, for mask, to sell for less money than the same grade can be bought elsewhere. See or address George P. Cooling, LaRue, Ohio. 21-wk-3-p

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture. 146 south Main street. 275-w-s-wk-tf

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Your washing can be done easy on the

American Washer

in from 30 minutes to one hour, and is guaranteed to wash everything from a lace curtain to a carpet perfectly clean. They have adjustable rubber boardings, work easy, made of the best material, with corrugated sides and bottom, thus forming a solid wash board and insuring a uniform rubbing surface that cannot tear or injure the clothes.

Price $2.98.

Delivered to any part of the city.

THE RACKET STORE.

138 and 147 N. Main St. W. B. DeVENY, Proprietor.

BOWLUS' FOOT FORMS.

IT RAINS, IT SNOWS.

IT SNOWS, IT RAINS.

Then It Snows and Rains, Then It Repeats—but

my lady how about your Rainy-Day Boots? We have them—stout soles, mannish shapes, high top, in regular and cloth

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

We've got wet-weather, high-cut Shoes for girls and children, too—lots of them.

MOTHER—What about those Shoes for the children?

L. C. Bowlus & Co.

Phone 2102.

Marion Business College,

MODERN, THOROUGH, PRACTICAL.

Furnishing instruction of the highest order in those branches that everyone should thoroughly understand. Ambitious young men and women given the foundation of permanent success and qualified to EARN A LIVING.

What is a Business Course? It is a concentrated, thorough training in the broad-earning branches of an education, with a supplementary course of Business Practice. It imparts that knowledge and gives that skill that BUSINESS MEN PAY FOR.

Go into any business office and ask what are the requirements of a young man seeking an office position. The answer will be, "He must be honest and industrious, a good penman (always), rapid and accurate in figures, understand the principles of book-keeping, and be able to write a good business letter."

It is plain then that the first duty of a young man, ambitious to better his condition and get a foothold in the business world, is to ask himself, "Am I qualified?" If not, it should be his immediate and constant effort to become so, and thus be able to take advantage of the first opportunity that presents itself.

The Marion Business College

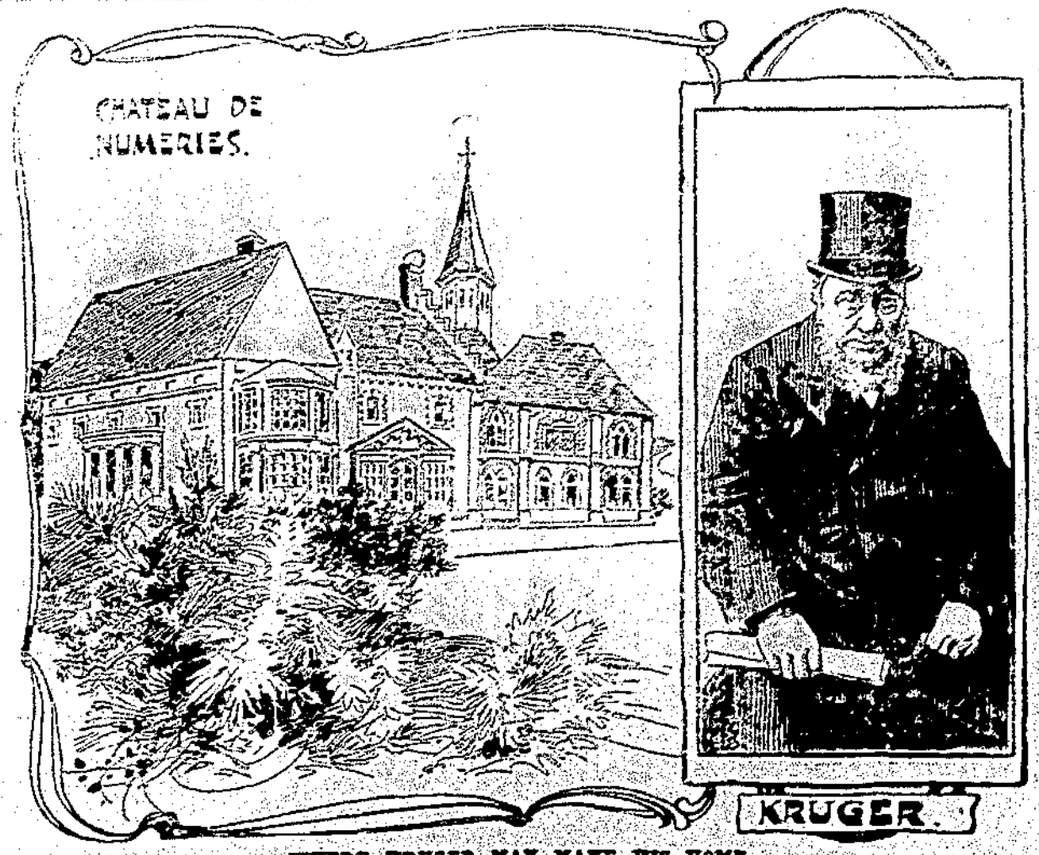
Affords an opportunity for acquiring this valuable knowledge in a thorough, rapid manner.

For circulars, or further information, address

MARION BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner West Center and Prospect Streets, Marion, O.

MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR



WHERE KRUGER MAY MAKE HIS HOME.

The Chateau de Numeries, which has been offered to "Oom Paul" Kruger as a home by a Belgian admirer, is a historical old palace, where the exiled president of the defunct South African Republic could find much comfort. Kruger is now on his way to Europe, and he is expected to land at Marseilles, France, within a short time.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

PHONE 8. CONSEQUENTLY EVERYTHING.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Latest Plans For Reaching the North Pole

ATTENTION is called anew to arctic exploration by two recent occurrences—the return from the polar regions of the Duke of Abruzzi, the other the arrival of Lieutenant Peary's steamer Windward at Godhaven, Greenland, on her way to Cape York.

It is not yet known, and may not be until another season opens, whether Peary has succeeded in his dash for the pole, as the letter announcing the northward progress of the Windward was already two months old when it reached this country; and even if the relief party accomplishes the object of the expedition, the steamer may be detained all winter by the ice. But it is probable that the brave explorer, who has been so long absent amid the ice-fields, has already welcomed his wife and daughter, who were on board, and received the supplies of provisions destined for the continuation of the great work, should he have failed in reaching the pole.

The relief steamer sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, July 20, and as the letter received was dated Aug. 10, it is not likely that Peary has any information of the breaking of the arctic record by the Duke of Abruzzi, who reached Norway on his return voyage on the 5th of September. But if this were possible it is not probable that it would cause any change in his plans, which were, in his own words: "To secure every mile of advance just as far as there is land, and then attempt to accomplish the remaining distance in effort. In case the conditions are favorable the first season, I shall go to my Eskimo village—Etah—there, and start again the next spring, and if conditions are not favorable the second year, come back for the winter and start again next spring."

There are now two American parties in the Arctic, the other company, under Robert Stein, being to Ellsmere Land; besides which there is a Russian, a Norwegian, a German, a Swedish and a Swedish, without reckoning the Andree balloon expedition, which, despite the conflicting accounts as to its continued existence, is probably lost. It is thought that Lieutenant Peary stands as good a chance of success as any other explorer, for, as is well known, he is no novice in arctic experiences, having made several voyages and journeys, beginning in 1886, and having already endured terrible privations without flinching. As to his pluck and previous adventures, General Greely, the eminent authority, says in one of his books: "The two crossings of Greenland by Peary must be classed as among the most brilliant geographic feats of late years, his journeys far surpassing in extent that of his ice-cap predecessor, Nansen, who crossed Greenland more than 4,000 miles to the south. * * * If Peary's advance beyond his buried caches was one of the rashest of arctic journeys, yet the courage, fertility of resource and physical endurance displayed by him and his companions place their efforts among the most notable in arctic sledging."

There is an added interest in the Peary expedition from the fact that the wife of the explorer was with him on a previous exploration, when their daughter was born, and it is claimed that no other civilized member of their sex has been as near the pole as they.

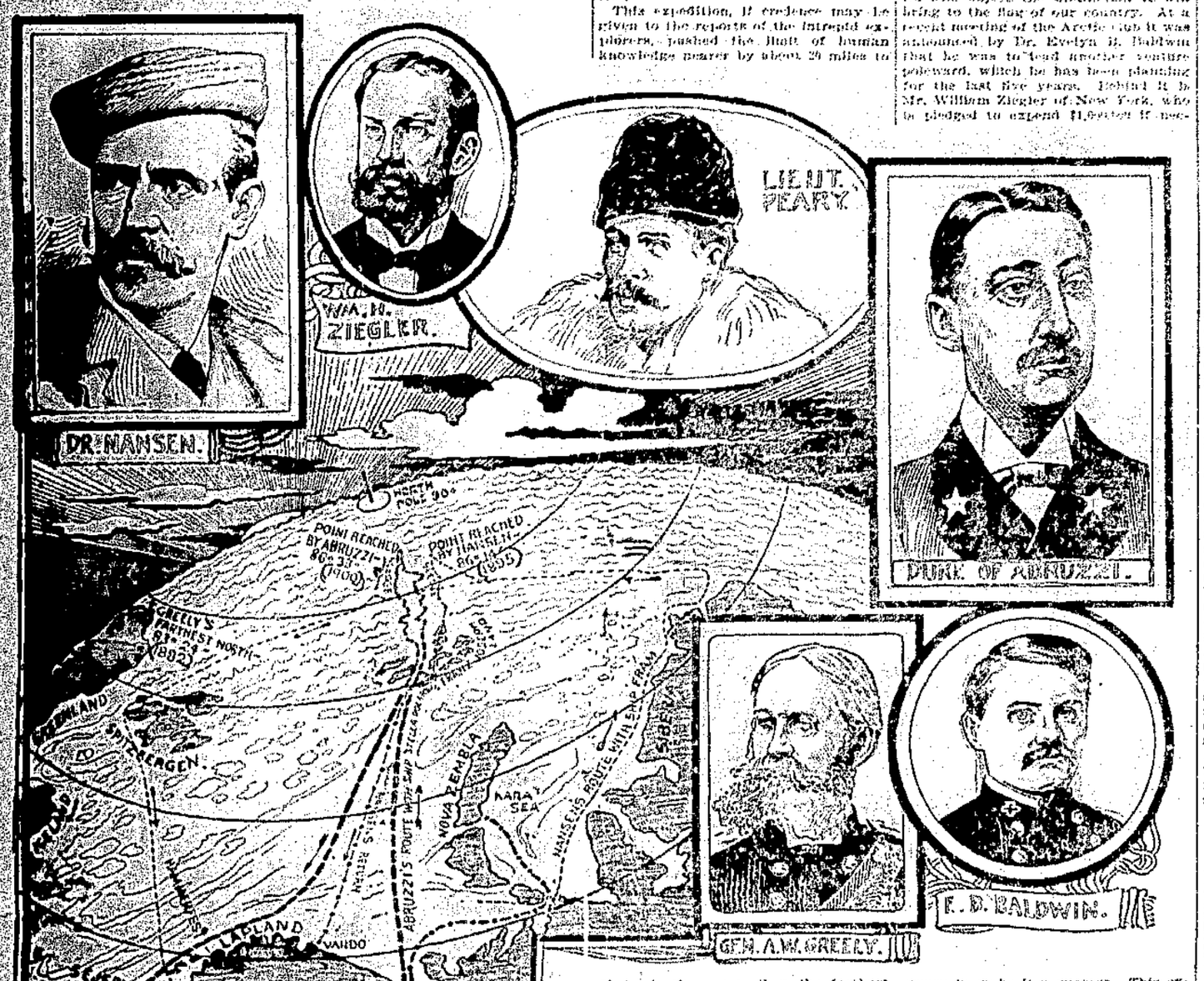
Another interesting fact is that all the objects of the expeditions which in recent years have approached nearest to the pole, the great goal of human effort for centuries, are still living. The most recent success, so far as we know, is that of the Duke of Abruzzi, who sailed from Christiania and Archangel in June, 1899, on his ship, the Stella Polare, for Franz-Josef Land, beyond which four sledge expeditions were made, one of which, it is claimed, made the farthest distance north until that time recorded, of 86 degrees and 33 minutes. After great labor and privation the sledges returned to the ship, which was finally freed from the ice and succeeded in reaching the port of Tromsoe, Norway, Sept. 5, 1899.

This expedition, if credence may be given to the reports of the intrepid explorers, pushed the limit of human knowledge nearer by about 20 miles to the pole than any other, the farthest previous effort, that of Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian, having reached 86 degrees and 14 minutes. Nansen, as everybody knows, started from Lapland in July, 1895, in his vessel, the Fram, intending to drift as far as the arctic currents could carry her, then to make a sledge journey beyond to the limit of his powers. This he did, and in company with a gallant seaman, Johansen, reached the northernmost limit up to that time attained by human beings, fortunately effecting his escape from the icefields and reaching Norway in August, 1896.

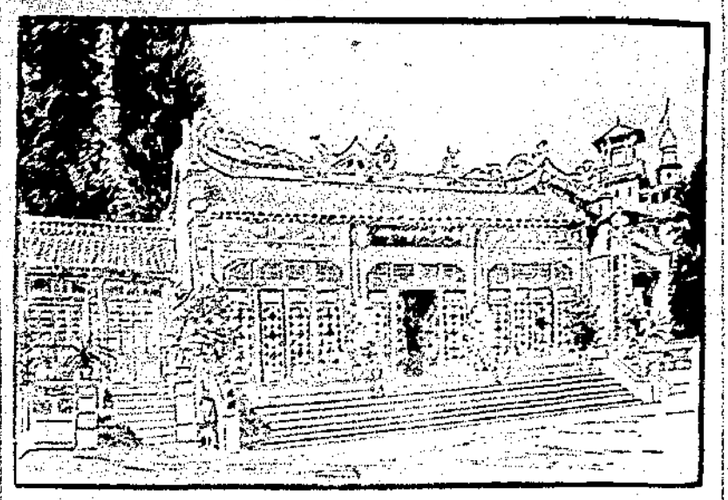
Nansen's was a most wonderful adventure and resulted in valuable additions to our knowledge of the arctic currents, etc., but the expedition whose achievements he outdid far surpassed it in scientific results and in the privations of its members. This was that of General, then Lieutenant, Greely, which succeeded in reaching the farthest north then known to mortal man, when the sledge journey of Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard resulted in the latitude of 83 degrees and 24 minutes being scored. Previous to that the record had been held by England for more than three centuries, but the remarkable expedition under Greely, surpassing every other attempted by men of any nationality, won the record for America. It was on the 13th of May, 1882, after a terrible march with sledges, that Lockwood and Brainard wrote their names on the white fields of fame up the ice amid the eternal snows, and with their glasses peered a few miles further into the misty beyond and gained the furthest point of land ever seen by man Cape Washington.

The indications are that there is no abatement of the patriotic spirit of emulation that animated Kane and Hall, Wellman, Greely, Peary, Brainard, Lockwood and all those valiant Americans who have striven to plant the stars and stripes nearest to the pole. Indeed, at this very moment another American expedition is being mustered for next year, backed by unlimited wealth and experience, having for its sole object the distinction it will bring to the flag of our country. At a recent meeting of the Arctic club it was announced by Dr. Evelyn B. Baldwin that he was to lead another venture poleward, which he has been planning for the last five years. Behind it is Mr. William Ziegler of New York, who is pledged to expend $100,000 if necessary to make it a success. This expedition will start in the early summer of 1901, and, as Mr. Baldwin has already won his spurs as an arctic explorer, having been with Peary as meteorologist in 1898, with Wellman in 1898-9 and is recognized as an authority on the subject of polar exploration, the best results are anticipated.

Mr. Baldwin made an unsuccessful attempt to join Andree in 1897, but there was fortunately no room for him in the balloon, and he was spared to project this voyage for 1901 and to enter the race for the pole with a truly American equipment. The shores of Greenland are dotted with the names of prominent Americans, bestowed by their adventurous countrymen upon capes and bays, mountains and fiords, and there is no reason for assuming otherwise than that, when the final achievement shall crown with success the gallant endeavors of centuries, America's banner will wave over that spot where there is "no north, no east, no west." Our countrymen have outdistanced England in the race, but, unless Peary has glorious news which he must treasure through the coming arctic night, they have been passed by Norway and Italy. The forthcoming struggle for supremacy will not only be international, but racial, and it is not on record that the descendants of the vikings and the Saxons have ever yet succumbed to the Latins.



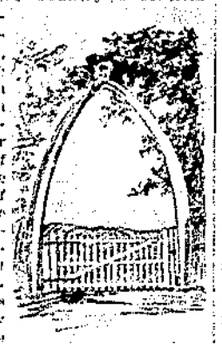
MODEL OF A PALACE IN ANCIENT ANAM SHOWN AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



The French selected as a representative structure at the Paris exposition one of the ancient palaces of Anam, in that vast colonial dependency of theirs variously known as Cochin or Indo China, Tonquin, etc. The facade of this palace, herewith reproduced, gives a faint idea of what a wonderful work the architects and sculptors of past times were capable of executing. On exhibition inside this palace of Cohin are all sorts of objects of native art, such as inlaid ebony and marble tables, thousands of specimens of fine lacquer work, native costumes, fans, pergolas, statues of wood and stone, ornaments in silver and gold and carved ebony and rosewood furniture that will compare favorably with the best styles of the Louis XV and XVI period. The exhibit is, in fact, a little world of art and workmanship that has proved a revelation of the capabilities of the Tonquinese.

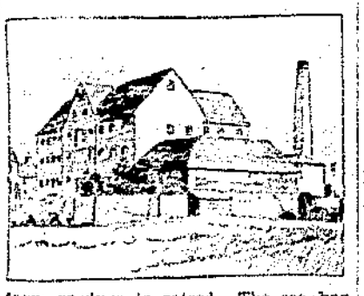
A GATE IN A WHALE'S JAW.

What has been called one of the most extraordinary gateways in existence is that given in this illustration and which consists of an arch formed of a whale's jawbones. The massive jawbones were taken to their place of destination and set up at the entrance of a gentleman's country seat near Sleight's Station in Yorkshire, England, where they have attracted much attention. Such objects, however, with their suggestions of marine life rather than of the country, are incongruous features in a landscape and not to be commended for the uses to which they were put. The secret of beauty, says the philosopher, is utility as well as harmony, and certainly nothing could be more inharmonious in a country scene than the skeletonized remains of the leviathan of the seas, which would be vastly more in keeping with their surroundings in some museum.



LEFT BEHIND BY THE SEA.

There is in a coast town of England an old mill a mile from the sea, the waves of which at one time lapped its walls. Siddleham was once a prosperous fishing village, but at present, on the very spot where fish were caught,



farm produce is raised. The sea has steadily receded, until now it is over a mile from the mill shown in the illustration, which was built within the memory of people living in its neighborhood and is yet in a good state of preservation.

The particular feature of this instance of abandonment is that the old mill used to depend upon the coming in and going out of the tide for running its machinery. The arched flood gates are to be seen high and dry in the left hand corner of the illustration.

MILITARY QUARTERS IN ASHANTI.

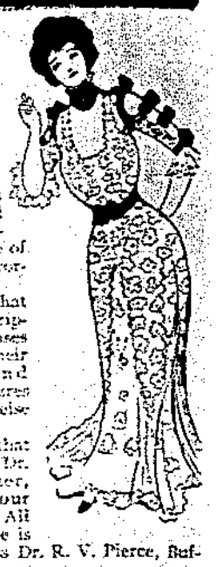
The life of the British soldier in Ashanti is attended by unusual hardships outside of the dangers that accompany all wars, and especially those against peoples who do not recognize the rules of modern warfare. The quartering of the soldiers when in camp is one of the most troublesome questions, as the facilities for establishing the simplest barracks are not at hand. The illustration shows the headquarters of the commander of a regiment. It is a hut made of poles and dried reeds and grasses and is sadly lacking in those things that contribute to convenience and comfort, to say nothing of security. The photograph was made at a time when a British officer was examining a native suspected of being a spy. The native was wounded in the foot while resisting capture. The natives are said to be entirely untrustworthy, and those enlisted in her majesty's service have to be watched closely all the time, for desertions and acts of treachery are common occurrences.

A KAFFIR KRAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

A Kaffir kraal resembles at a distance a vast circle of mushrooms or toadstools with the hemispherical roofs of its huts thatched with straw and plastered over until they shine in the sun like glazed tiles. Each hut has a fireplace in its center, but there is no chimney as an outlet for the smoke, and there is a vast difference between the outside and the inside of the Kaffir dwelling, the aspect of cleanliness not being so pronounced on close inspection.

Out in Caffraria, or Kaffir Land, there is no necessity for providing against the rigors of winter, for it is unknown, the climate of the colony being that of perpetual summer, so the huts are slightly built, and the costumes of the people are more notable for scantiness than for variety.

DON'T FORGET



Don't forget to use Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription for that backache.

Don't forget that over half a million women have been cured of women's ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Don't forget that "Favorite Prescription" cures diseases of women in their advanced and chronic forms; cures often when all else has failed.

Don't forget that you can consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. Tell your story frankly. All correspondence is private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't forget to *write to Dr. Pierce to-day*, if you are sick from diseases which afflict women.

"*I wrote for advice* February 4, 1896," writes Mrs. Lena Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat. Ind. Ty., "I was sacking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz.: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day hard work."

Paper-bound edition of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address as above.

NEW MATERIALS.

Cloth of Various Kinds Still In the Ascendant.

It is impossible to write about present and coming fashions without referring repeatedly to cloth which in its innumerable varieties stands at the head of accepted fabrics. Two new sorts are shown. One has a satiny surface upon which are tiny, almost imperceptible, white points. The other has a canvaslike grain with regularly placed white dots, very small. These belong to the class of tailor goods and are used for practical gowns of the serviceable order.

A charming sort of dinner or evening bodice is that made of lace laid over colored silk and having a wide corselet belt of wrinkled silk with a wide buckle. The lace is sometimes much enriched by having the design outlined by the narrowest satin ribbon, gathered into a tiny ruche. The ribbon may be white or may match the color of the silk lining.

RECEPTION GOWN.

The picture illustrates a princess gown of black satin with an open design of embroidery laid over white satin. The circular flounce around the foot of the skirt and the double watteau plait are of plain black satin. The shawl revers are also of black satin and open over a full chemisette of white mousseline de soie. The sleeves of embroidered black satin over white satin have plain black cuffs, below which are full puffs of white mousseline de soie gathered into a band at the wrist. The hat of black velvet is trimmed with a black plume, a jeweled buckle and red roses.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Identifying the Class.

"I don't recall seeing you at college. I guess you must be before my time."

"Possibly, possibly. Who was at the head of the faculty when you were there?"

"Um—let me see. I don't just recall his name, but I was there the year Jinks played half back on the football team and kicked a goal twice from the field in the last half of"—

"Oh, sure; of course! That was the year our center rush carried most of the opposing team on his back for a gain of 30 yards. Yes, indeed. I wonder who was president then. I don't seem to be able to remember minor details of college life myself."—Chicago Post.

Equine Inequality.

The work horse and the carriage horse stood side by side on the street.

"I see you take your meals a la cart," sniffed the latter, looking disdainfully at the other's canvas feed bag.

"Yes," replied the equine toiler. "Don't you?"

"Neigh, neigh, Pauline!" and the proud, aristocratic mare rattled the silver chains upon her harness. "I prefer mine stable d'ont."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

NA'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

he latest photograph of the nes to us direct from Paris, was taken through the great at the exposition. Being the lescope in the world, this hi- clias brought the moon as well ther celestial orbs in space, ai- within "speaking distance" of the At all events, a large and suc-

cessful photograph was the result of the Parisian scientists' efforts. It was taken on a plate 23 inches square, and is pronounced by experts one of the finest ever made.

This photograph was taken at 3 a. m., when the sky was quite bright, by M. C. le Morvan, one of the greatest authorities in France on lunar photography.

CHINESE COFFINS IN A FIELD.

A common sight in China is the exposed coffin or casket containing, of course, the corpse of some departed Celestial, without any covering of earth or inclosing tomb.

The first and highest ambition of every Chinaman is to have a splendid coffin, and he will half starve himself and family for years in order to acquire the coveted casket. The buying of it does not depend at all upon the state of his health, but of his finances, and in this connection many will recall the statement that Li Hung Chang, when he made his tour of the United States, took his coffin with him.

When the coffin is purchased, it is given the place of honor in the house and is looked upon as the most valuable piece of furniture in it. As no Chinese family of any pretensions would seem lacking in respect for its head, dead or alive, the Chinese son will deprive himself of comforts for half his life that he may be able to present his father with a fine coffin on his sixty-first birthday, and when his reverend parent dies he will give him a gorgeous "send off" at the funeral, even if he has to wait many moons to do so.

WATERING A STREET IN PEKING.

Every visitor to Peking has agreed that its streets, or those apologies for roads that serve as such, are the worst that ever disgraced any capital of the civilized world. They are dusty in the dry season and muddy in the wet, with ruts into which the cart wheels sink to the hubs, and would go further if it were not for the axles, while files of camels and droves of donkeys wander about at their own sweet will.

There is no water supply by aqueduct and no sewerage system within

the walls of the great composite city. The water is derived from inadequate cisterns and brackish wells and is brought around daily in barrels and buckets, while the only provision for the sewage is found in the night carts, which go out of the gates laden with offal and return with fresh provisions from the farms in the morning. Sometimes the city fathers are prevailed upon to sprinkle a small area by hand, as shown in the illustration; but this affords only temporary relief.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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TELLER ALVORD.

Official Who Robbed New ...'s First National Bank.

...BRAG ABOUT HIS WEALTH.

...e Created Sensation at a ... Wearing Diamonds Valued ...—Costly Furnishings of ...t Vernon Home—His Trou... ...h Church.

... L. Alvord, Jr., the $5,000 ... bank note teller, who robbed ... National Bank of New York, ... oldest and richest financial ... in the United States, of ... maintained the most luxuri... ...blishment in Mount Vernon, ... of many very rich New York ... men, says the New York ... He lived at the rate of $30,000 ... His magnificence has been the ... the town ever since he went ... fire, six years ago.

...de no effort to conceal his ex... On the contrary, he ... it before his fellow townsmen, ... to regard the leaders of Mount ... society exactly with contempt, ... were not often invited to par... his lavish hospitality. He was ...ely entertainer, and his guests ...sually people from New York. ...sually he would invite the may... the town, Edwin R. Fiske, to ...uet, also some of the members ...City club, the fashionable organ... of Mount Vernon.

...rd was in the habit of talking ...hat contemptuously about his ... He said to one Mount Vernon ...: "It it only a flea bite to my ex...penses, but the position of note ... a valuable one to me. It ... me into contact with people ...give me valuable information ...Wall street and enables me to ...about $40,000 a year."

...ders he often spoke of the finan...terests he had outside the bank ...rankly said they brought him ...sums yearly. All of his friends ...ed him as a successful Wall ... operator, a man accustomed to ...g in hundreds of thousands. His ...was sought by the shopkeepers ...avidity, and he was regarded ...bout the business section of ... Vernon as the most desirable ...er in the town. His credit was ...questioned. He ran big bills, but ...s paid promptly whenever pay... was requested.

...re are many outstanding accounts ...the tradespeople there now, and ...the news of the defalcation reach... they became badly worried. ...Alvord usually paid all of the ...contracted with the local people, ...ad an account of her own in the ...d National Bank of New York ...aid the bills by check. Mrs. Al... a big, showy looking woman of ...40, with yellow hair and a fine ...lexion. She has grown stout in ...t few years, but is a fine looking ...n. Alvord weighs nearly 300 ...s and is so fat that he walks with ...difficulty. He is a tremendous ...fond of the richest of table deli... and has always drunk cham... at dinner. The Alvords have ...children—Helen, aged 8; Harry, ...5, and Gladys, aged 2.

...r home in Mount Vernon is not ...ner on the outside than the neigh... houses. It is at 227 Summit ...e, in Chester Hill, the fine resi... section of the town. All of the ...city in that neighborhood is re... The Alvords went to Mount ...n six years ago. He bought the ...on which the house stands for $6,... The plot has a frontage of 100 ...and a depth of 100 feet. The house ...originally $8,000 to build, but the ...se has been changed and elabo... from time to time. Much money ...spent on the dining room, which is ...ed with expensive woods.

...e villa is a three story affair paint... white and yellow and a combination ...Queen Anne and the colonial in ...texture. It has a broad piazza in ...h are eight big, comfortable loung... chairs. The stairway leading from ...ntrance hall to the second floor is ...ed by a big square platform in the ...e. On the wall above this plat... is a long distance telephone. The ...phone service of the local company ...as restricted for the sumptuous ...ller.

...ere are several good paintings on ...alls of the front drawing room ...some costly bits of statuary about ...partment. The sideboard in the ...g room glitters with cut glass and ...r. The barn attached to the house ...one of the finest in Mount Vernon ...about the biggest. Alvord gloried ...owning the finest equipages in the ... His wife had a victoria and a ...chaise, both of the showiest and ...st models, and a different team ...each vehicle. Alvord was always ...n to and from the station in a ...cart drawn by a third team. His ...en have a horse and a buckboard. ...ile, the $5,000 a year bank teller ...seven horses and employed a ...man and a groom, in addition to ...house servants. One of the car... teams cost him $2,000, and he ...$500 for a silver plated set of ...chaise harness. He always bought ...best of everything and never hag... over price. The Summit avenue ...erty and all of its contents, in... the stable, vehicles, horses, ...are in the name of Mrs. Alvord, ...are worth in the aggregate about ...

...ave Mrs. Alvord diamond jew... which is worth between $20,000 ...0,000. This accounts for nearly ...of his stealings. Mrs. Al... jewelry has been the talk of the ... for years. It consists almost wholly of diamonds and includes some very showy pieces. One of the most famous of her trinkets is a pair of link sleeve buttons which she wore last summer in the cuffs of her shirt waists. Each button is composed only of a three carat diamond held by an invisible setting. The four diamonds are said to have cost $2,500.

The great social event of the year in Mount Vernon is the ball given by the Westchester County Wheelmen. Mr. Alvord is not a member of the organization, but through a friend purchased six tickets for himself and wife and four friends from New York. One of the latter was Mr. Rice of Barton & Rice, the Fifth avenue jewelers. At this ball Mrs. Alvord created a sensation. She was almost covered with diamond jewels. She wore a diamond necklace, diamond sunbursts, diamond crescents, diamond stars, diamond pins in a dozen different designs, diamond bracelets and diamond rings that half covered four of the fingers of each hand. Her gown also created a sensation. It was made almost wholly of cream lace. Women present said it cost at least $750, and the estimates of the value of her diamonds ran all the way from $30,000 to $125,000.

Alvord was a member of the New York Athletic club and spent nearly every Sunday at the Travers Island clubhouse. He was in the habit of inviting city friends to dinner there. He owns a big naphtha launch, which he keeps at Travers Island. He paid $3,000 for the launch. It is a big affair, and he employed two sailors to run it during the summer season. He was in the habit of making long trips in the launch up the sound. Last summer he ran up to Newport in the launch. While returning the naphtha tank exploded, wrecking the vessel. Alvord and the two sailors had to swim a considerable distance to the shore. Alvord is not much of a swimmer, but his great bulk kept him afloat. The sailors helped him to the land. He lay on his back and they took turns towing him in.

Alvord told some of his friends that a month at Saratoga last summer cost him $4,000, as he had lost on the races and in the clubhouse. He was also a heavy better. It was said the other night that the last time Mayor Fiske ran for office Alvord wagered $10,000 that Fiske would be elected, giving big odds, as Fiske was a heavy favorite. Mayor Fiske, when asked about this bet, would not deny or confirm, saying, "All I know is that some big bets were made on me, and the men who made them won."

Mayor Fiske and other of Alvord's friends were astounded by the news of his thievery. They regarded him as an upright, able business man, successful and wealthy. They all declared that Alvord kept his wife in ignorance of his defalcations. She believed, like every one else, they asserted, that Alvord made his money in Wall street and that he was a very wealthy man.

Alvord lived in New York prior to his making his home in Mount Vernon. He went there 25 years ago. He comes of a distinguished family in Syracuse. His father, Cornelius L. Alvord, and his mother are still living there. It is said. His father is a brother of Lieutenant Governor "Old Salt" Alvord.

The Alvords never figured as churchgoers in Mount Vernon. In fact, the only row Alvord had in the town was with a church. The Chester Hill Methodist church bought a big plot of ground two years ago on Summit avenue, opposite Alvord's house. Pending the erection of a handsome church structure a temporary building was erected directly across the street from Alvord's house. Alvord objected to the presence of the temporary building. He said it was unsightly and that he did not want the noise of the services so near his home. He applied to the courts and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Methodists from using the temporary building, basing his application upon the restrictive clause which pertains to all the property in that section.

The case was fought in the courts a full year and was finally decided in favor of the church. Alvord bore no malice, however, for as soon as the case was decided against him he sent his two eldest children to the Sunday school. Once in awhile his wife attended services in the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in the old section of the town. She was not a communicant there. During his residence in Mount Vernon Alvord was never known to go to church.

FIREPROOF VILLAGE BUILT.

Russian Government Conducting Experiment to Benefit People.

Mr. Porokhovstchikow, who some time ago published an important work dealing exhaustively with the system to be adopted for the sanitation of St. Petersburg and Moscow, has recently been among the rural population, advising the adoption of incombustible wood for village dwellings, says the Moscow correspondent of the New York Journal.

He has built in the environs of Moscow a fireproof "village," which a government official has been sent to report upon. If the result of the experiment proves satisfactory, there will be a great future for the fireproof wood in the villages of Russia.

Strange Election Wager.

A Mount Vernon (Ills.) dispatch to the St. Louis Republic states that W. P. Davis, a Democratic stockman of Webber township, has vowed never to cut his finger nails until another Democratic president is elected and inaugurated. Davis was at Mount Vernon the other day exhibiting a pair of hands adorned with a set of talons such as would excite the envy of a Numidian lion. He has full faith in Bryan's election and says, "Them nails come off the fourth day of next March."

ALVORD AS A SOPHIST.

Striking Characteristics of the Big Bank Defaulter.

BOLDLY DEFIANT OF OPINION.

How He Defended Gamblers In a Conversation With a Bank Director—Invented a Striking Epigram. Strange Features of One of His Luncheons at Saratoga.

Alvord, the faithless note teller of the First National bank of New York, acquired the other day in the reflected lights of his life an emblematic air. He was Wall street incarnate, says the New York Journal. Alvord at work saw money and the church. The money—two or three millions a day, says Deputy Comptroller Kane—covered his desk. Trinity church was in the frame of his office window. Its pane was crystal on a picture. The wooden border of the glass made a bar across the nave of the church.

He saw the black railing, the tall tree near the slab over the grave of a fictitious heroine of the Revolution, the north entrance to the church, a stained glass window, a sumptuous procession of bishops, curates and deacons in the jubilee year, three years ago, when he had just begun to be heedless. He could not raise his eyes from the money and not see the church. It reproached him unendingly, for he was born at Salina, of good parentage, in the land of David Harum, that is honest, reserved, self sacrificing and forgives a man who cheats at a horse trade only after years of integrity in real life.

Alvord was at his task from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. He was always jovial; his eyes, profoundly blue, had a brilliant, clear gaze. In the adding of figures the agility of his pencil that ran up three columns at once testified to his experience. At luncheon, brought to a small table near his desk on a tray, his veracity testified to his veracity.

He was an interesting talker. He knew the adjectives and the epithets that make or destroy in a cashier's mind a customer's credit. Alvord was apt and amusing. How could any one not trust him? He invented this definition of "cashier," at which President Baker of the bank despite his resentment against Alvord, smiled recently. It was: "Cashier; a shepherd dog in love with lamb chops."

Alvord handled more currency in gold and bills than a cashier sees, and so some one substituted the words "note teller" for "cashier" in Alvord's definition and repeated it to him thus. But he said, with a sincerity that would have disarmed suspicion, if it had existed: "Oh, I don't deny that I love money. One must love it to handle millions from morning until night." And his fingers, dampened on a large yellow sponge in a cut glass cup, counted piles and piles of bills caressingly. He had the hypocrisy that consists in accusing oneself of the faults that one has in the certainty that one's truthfulness will be regarded as humorous self calumny. It is the most insidious, dangerous form of hypocrisy.

He had the audacity to defend, one afternoon in conversation with one of the directors of the bank, gamblers and to excuse their vice. The things that Alvord said had taken in the director's mind the other day the following form: "Gamblers gamble as lovers love, as drunkards drink—blindly, irresistibly. Two sailors in a storm that wrecked their ship escaped death by jumping on a whale. At once they took dice and cards out of their pockets and gambled. That story is truer than the truth. Gambling moves terribly all the fibers in audacious men. It is not a mediocre pleasure to tempt fate. It is not a small delight to relish in one day months, years, an entire life of fear and of hope.

"Do you remember the tale of 'The Man and the Genii' in the 'Arabian Nights,' of Payne's translation? A genie gives a child a ball of thread and says to him: 'This is the thread of your life. Take it. When you wish time to run fast for you, pull the thread. The days will be long or short, according to your unrolling of the ball.' The child took the thread. He pulled it to become a man, then to be a servant of his country, then to be married and found a family. He pulled the thread to avoid illness, sorrow, the pains of old age. He lived for four months and six days.

"Well, what is gambling if not the art of attaining in a second the changes that destiny makes in many years? Gambling is a hand to hand fight with destiny. It is Jacob's battle with the angel; it is Dr. Faust's compact with the devil. The gambler plays money—money that is immediate, infinite possibility. Perhaps the card that he turns is to give to him parks, gardens, fields, woods, palaces with towers.

"And you expect men not to gamble? If gambling only gave infinite hopes, it would be loved less madly, but it has diamond nails; it is terrible; it gives when it pleases misery and shame. This is why it is adored. For the attraction of danger is in the depth of all great passions. Pleasure mingled with fear intoxicates. And what is more terrible than gambling? It gives, it takes; its reasons are not our reasons. It is dumb, blind and deaf. It can do everything. It is a god. It has devout admirers who love it for itself. If it despoils them cruelly, they impute the fault to themselves and say, 'I played badly.' They accuse themselves, not their god."

The bank director said, clapping his hands: "Bravo, Alvord! You talk like a book, or, rather, like a man of experience. But you would not be so eloquent, of course, if you had the opportunity to play in person." "You are a splendid observer," Alvord replied. "I am an inveterate gambler."

The director said to himself and to others, "How sure of his scrupulous honesty a man must be to be so shameless!" Peculators have pretended to be religious; they have made of piety a mask. Alvord made of cynicism a mask.

"As if I had not enough of a church in front of me forever six work days and in daylight," he said to his colleagues in the bank, "I am threatened with one in front of me on Sunday and at night. The Chester Hill Methodist Episcopal church wants a building opposite my house in Mount Vernon. I will not permit it." And in the fear that the others of the bank who were not in constant communication with him might not be aware of his heterodoxy he went to the pains of a public scandal. He obtained an injunction against the Chester Hill Methodist Episcopal church.

The suit at law that ensued was won by the church. Alvord cried out against the decision. He spoke of it laconically, as of a decision in favor of depreciating the value of his property, as if he really cared. He did not care. Out of the millions that passed through his hands he subtracted every day for two years a thousand dollars, and only he had the secret of that subtraction.

Bankers have to be straitlaced. Alvord pretended to be unconventional. A copy of Omar's Rubaiyat was on his desk. He opened it at the following verses, to be read by his most severe visitors:

> Some for the glories of this world; and some
> Sigh for the prophet's paradise to come;
> Ah, take the cash and let the credit go,
> Nor heed the rumble of a distant drum!
>
> For some we loved, the loveliest and the best
> That from his vintage rolling time has prest,
> Have drunk their cup a round or two before
> And one by one crept silently to rest.

He read in the "Green Carnation" the description of a luncheon that was emblematic of the affectation of artificiality in a certain set of London's society and reproduced its essential features in Saratoga. The light of the sun was not permitted to enter the room. Its walls were tapestried with black velvet. The furniture was white. The illumination was from wax candles only.

At the table were 50 persons exchanging epigrams and smoking cigarettes among courses of sulfur, pot pickles, saffron marmalade, condiments of India and China, Turkish coffee in lacelike silver cups. The guest of honor was a woman of the fashionable beauty of the hour. She had golden hair and was dressed in black velvet. He took pains not to say that she was his wife.

At Delmonico's, at Sherry's, he ordered the dinners that are made of silver, crystal, flowers, dishes that make one think of eating history and legends and cost fabulous sums. He drank champagne as if he were an inextinguishable desert of Lybia. He was never drunk, Pabst's, Rector's, Shanley's expected him after midnight with his indefatigable joy and his inexhaustible purse. He played at roulette, at stocks, at the race track. He saw faces in the condemned gambling rooms that he recognized afterward in the antechambers of the bank, appealing for money.

"A bad risk," he would write across their applications. His judgment was authoritative. Banks would do well to have confidential clerks as familiar with the lives of men that win and lose fortunes at night as Alvord was. He must have saved the First National bank from many precipices. But, then, banks have to take textually Alvord's definition, "Cashier shepherd dog in love with lamb chops." One must love money extremely to handle millions of it every day for six years, as Alvord did, and not cry for mercy.

BELIEVE END OF TIME NEAR.

Israelites Going to Scotland, Whence They Expect to Reach Heaven.

The members of the religious sect known as the Israelites of Laporte, Ind., are arranging to take passage for Scotland, as their prophets have fixed a near date for the end of time, says the New York Sun. The sect originated in Scotland, and its members believe that their flight to heaven will be taken from some mountain there. Small communities of Israelites have been established in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. The men and women are disposing of their possessions, and the money obtained will be expended in reaching Scotland, whence they believe they are to be transported heavenward.

Broad Scope of Pan-American Fair.

Nearly all of the nations of Central and South America have already sent formal acceptances to the invitation to participate in the Pan-American exposition. Exhibits showing the resources of all the principal countries of Central and South America are now in course of preparation. Government officials are preparing exhibits from the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Hawaiian group. About 15 acres have been set apart for the court of the state and foreign buildings on the eastern side of the grounds and a little south of the main group.

That Airship.

He has a ship that cleaves the air,
Has Zeppelin;
In breezes calm and tempests fair
Sails Zeppelin.
He gayly tacks and runs about;
At counter blasts he leans to float;
He has a heart that's light and stout,
Has Zeppelin.

I'd like to take a little trip
With Zeppelin;
I'd like to test this airy skip
With Zeppelin.
I'd love to spread the swelling sail
And face the fresh and misty gale,
And maybe bring across the trail
With Zeppelin.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THAT BIG REWARD

Causes Finley Anderson To Swear Falsely in the Case Against Caleb Powers.

ANDERSON CONFESSES HIS GUILT

Admits That He Perjured Himself at the Instigation of Col. Tom Campbell and Arthur Goebel—His Share of the Hundred Thousand Is Only Three Hundred.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30.—The developments in the case of Caleb Powers against a syndicate noted when it published an affidavit made by Finley Anderson, telegraph operator at Barbourville, one of the chief witnesses at the Powers trial for the prosecution, who testified that he heard Powers say at Barbourville the day before the shooting that Goebel had to be shot, and if necessary he would do it himself.

The affidavit was taken by Attorney Kinkead of the defense and Strong, another Clarence Walker, with several other witnesses. In the affidavit Anderson first states that both during arrest and cross-examination at the Powers trial he made false statements, and now, in order to make amends for the injustice and injury he did Powers, whom he believes innocent, he makes the affidavit.

He says that on May 19, Joe Owens, at Barbourville, told him that T. C. Campbell of the prosecution wanted to see him at Cincinnati with Owens, meaning Campbell and Arthur Goebel at Campbell's office, where he went with Owens and Wharton Golden.

There he says he told Campbell that on January 27 Powers said they were going to take a shot to Frankfort to intimidate the legislature. Campbell then suggested that Powers also said that they would kill enough Democrats to have a Republican majority. He told Campbell that Powers made no such statement.

Campbell, he says, then suggested that Powers also said: "If I cannot get him (Goebel) kilted, I will kill him myself." Anderson replies that Powers had not said this, but Campbell and Owens insisted. Then at the suggestion of Owens and Campbell, he wrote out a statement embodying this, which he afterwards repeated on the witness stand, all of which, he says in his affidavit, was untrue. He repaired to Cincinnati, and says that some time afterward, Arthur Goebel, on the fourth floor of the store, asked if Powers had not said in Barbourville: "They say he wears a coat of mail, but that won't do him any good."

He told Goebel that Powers did not say this, but on being urged afterward, he swore to this remark at the trial, which, he says in his affidavit, was false. He says Wharton Golden told him to make the statement as strong as possible, as they (Campbell and Goebel) would take care of him.

He says he had but one conversation with Powers on January 25, in regard to going to Frankfort, and the name of Goebel was not referred to or mentioned in any way. He says that on the day he met Campbell at the office after he received $10 from him, and that since he has received from Arthur Goebel sums aggregating $300, and since $10 from Justice Goebel. On October 25, he says, Campbell paid him $5. He concludes as follows:

"I desire, furthermore, to say that T. Wharton Golden has received from Arthur Goebel, in my presence, various sums of money at various times and said Golden is now living near Cincinnati, at a place called Madeira, under the assumed name of John MacDonald, and while said Golden was living at Erlanger, he was under the assumed name of Clark.

"Finley B. Anderson."

TROLLEY CAR

Is Hit by a Hocking Valley Freight at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Oct. 30.—An open west Broad street trolley car was struck by a Hocking Valley freight train this morning and forced across the side. Most of the passengers escaped serious injury by jumping. Though warned the car crew thought they could beat the train across. Two passengers and the motorman were pinioned beneath the car.

Michael O'Donnell sustained a fracture of both legs, and was badly bruised. George Jane Karth sustained a compound fracture of both bones of the lower right limb. His wrist was crushed and his left knee injured. Harry M. Shellenberger, the trolley car conductor, was badly bruised. J. W. Wilkins, the motorman, was severely injured and his right ear cut off. Nearly all the passengers who jumped were slightly injured.

About Completed.

The repairs of branch No. 7, of Cedar Creek will be done by the the close of the week. The entire trouble was caused by the roots of a tree which had so thoroughly closed the drains as if a plug had been placed in the tile. But few of the tile were found to be broken. It will need a good rain to wash the sand and dirt out of the bottom of the ditch.

Will Mantzinger went to Toledo Tuesday with the intention of opening a laundry. His successor at the bank has not been determined.

Liver complaints cured by Beecham's Pills.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Village of Latham Talks About Putting Them In.

Latham, Oct. 30.—Harley Cost of Mount Sterling relatives here Sunday.

The road improvement is rapidly nearing completion and will be of great value to the traveling public.

The aged Mrs. Flowers and Mrs. Jane Meador are ill.

Irma Brown, residing near Sharpsburg is spending a week with relatives and friends in this place.

Wm. Wells, residing west of town is adding some improvements to the buildings of his farm.

Rev. J. A. Sutton and James Parish attended the funeral of Mrs. Eliza Johnson in Grant Camp one day last week.

Considerable talk is being indulged in here to the effect that the Latham Telephone company will erect an electric light plant in the near future, furnishing a better light to the town than it now possesses. The improvement is a good one, and all citizens will be glad if the idea is put in a tangible form.

He Walks Again.

Mr. John W. Simpson of South Front street, who has been a sufferer from rheumatism and other troubles, causing him to be deprived of the use of his legs for twenty years, was able to walk up the street Monday. The gentleman is in the best of health and received the congratulations of his friends on all sides, who naturally hope he will be soon able to throw away his crutches.

MUCH DISTRESSED

Are the Friends and Relatives of Walter Warren of the Town of Warrensburg.

HE LEAVES HOME TO GO TO TOLEDO

This Occurs Two Weeks Ago Last Sunday and He Has Not Been Seen or Heard of Since—Two Men Go to Toledo To Search for Him, But Find Him Not.

The friends and relatives of Walter Warren, a young man of Warrensburg, about nineteen years of age, are terribly worried over his disappearance. Two weeks ago Sunday he left Warrensburg for Toledo and has not been seen or heard of since.

Saturday night his brother Albert Warren, and C. A. Schuster, a brother of J. A. Schuster of this city, both of whom are residents of Warrensburg, left for Toledo to institute a search for him.

Young Warren was a youth of exemplary habits and no explanation for his disappearance can be given.

A telegram was received by Mr. Schuster, Monday, from Toledo, stating that they were unable to find any trace of the missing young man.

FULL DINNER PAILS.

"McKinley is responsible for 2,000 full dinner pails here." This motto greeted Governor Roosevelt at Earlington, Ky., where a thousand miners came up from the grounds to hear him. Other pointers that they have said that, "The 2,000 miners have 2,000 full dinner pails. Under McKinley we work 300 days a year. Under Cleveland we worked 182 days in the year." A large poster, humorously displayed, gave participation of the mining interests of Hopkins county. These figures from it tell their own story, one of prosperity, that can be repeated in every industry almost everywhere. "In 1896, the last year of Cleveland's administration, Hopkins county produced 779,187 tons. In 1899, the third year of Republican rule, Hopkins county produced 1,265,709 tons—a Republican increase in three years of 62½ per cent." What kind of sense will there be in such men voting for Bryan and hard times?

BOLD BURGLARS

Crack a Safe at Roundhead and Effect an Escape.

Bellefontaine, O., Oct. 30.—The general store of May & Mertz, at Roundhead, a village of here, was robbed early this morning and about $200 secured. About 2 o'clock Ross Osborn, who lives over the store, heard an explosion, and going out met a man who halted him. Another man came out of the store and ran to the suburbs, where he secured horses and they both escaped. One of the horses belonged to Dr. Neville. About the time first mentioned another horse was stolen at West Newton. A third stolen horse hailed and joined the posse to pursue and was left. The safe in the May & Mertz store was demolished by the explosion and a package of bank notes was blown out of sight of the robbers. It is believed there were more than the two robbers, probably six of them.

AT FOSTORIA

Burglars Crack One Safe and Start on Another—Scared Away.

Fostoria, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Burglars blew the safe door off in J. M. McCormick's store at Bradner Sunday night, securing $85. They then went to the Mechanic's bank, a branch of the local bank of the same name, and blew both the outer doors off of the vault, and left, going presumably back to McCormick's store for some forgotten tools. They became frightened and did not return.

PLENTY OF IT.

Lots More Proof Like This, and it is all from Marion People.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. If any city or town in the union has sufficient proof on the following subject it is Marion. Genuine merit is finding its reward in the hearty endorsation of local citizens. Week people right here at home, friends and neighbors of our readers, give a statement that the following for publication, it is proof convincing for the most skeptical. Read this testimony.

Mr. P. W. Halverstadt of 719 east Center street says: "Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my back and toned up the kidneys so effectively that I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others. I had a great deal of trouble in my back, especially acute when I stooped or attempted to lift anything. Going to W. B. Foye's drug store, I got Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking the treatment there were no headaches, the lameness and pain left my back, and the annoyance from the kidney secretions disappeared. There has been no recurrence up to date."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp, very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and all information from M. E. Dickerson agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 8, *10:05 am	No. 16, *12:55 pm
No. 14, 3:25 pm	No. 6, *10:05 pm
No. 4, *11:00 pm	No. 22, *2:40 pm
No. 1, *11:55 pm	No. 18, 5:25 am
No. 17, 7:00 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:16 p. m. Carries passengers to Mendville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 18 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 17 and 14 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y. only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:30 am	No. 12,.* 8:10 am
No. 5,..*10:25 am	No. 7.. 6:10 pm
No. 11.. 3:45 pm	No. 5..*10:20 pm
No. 3,..*11:50 pm	No. 11.. 12:00 m
No. 11, local, 12:55 pm.	

No. 12 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 11 and 12 run between Mansfield and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 17, 12, 14, 1, 3, 5 and 11 daily except Sunday. No. 16 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

Effective Sunday, May 20, at 5:30 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 36.. 10:58 am	No. 11.. 6:10 am
No. 2..* 3:25 pm	No. 19.. 10:37 am
No. 10.. 7:07 pm	No. 3..*11:20 am
No. 18.. 10:35 pm	No. 35.. 4:23 pm
No. 54..* 2:45 pm	No. 55..*11:20 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

South.	North.
*No. 29.. 5:25 am	No. 31.. 9:55 am
*No. 32..10:15 am	*No. 33..10:15 am
No. 34.. 1:30 pm	*No. 35.. 4:20 pm
*No. 37.. 7:05 pm	*No. 27.. 9:40 pm

* Daily.

Trains enter Union depot Toledo and Columbus.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:09 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:09 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:09 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:20 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pas. Agt.

E. M. Beale, agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

BOYS and BIKES.

Marion's original and pioneer, free, quick delivery service--and growing.

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center street Druggist.

Weigh Your Hay,

Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.

Wesley Harsch.

Rear of 136 North State street

Quick, Free Delivery.

Into the sunshine of success—that's about the status of this project—filling prescriptions perfectly—

The Dumble Pharmacy

M. L. DUMBLE,

Phone 10. 121 N. Main St.

Wholesome Groceries.

Happiness.

is the sum total of human existence. It is the condition for which we are all striving and the one which we find most difficult to attain. To be happy one must have good groceries.

COURT & SCHNEIDER,

QUALITY GROCERS,

Phone 177 115 S. Main St.

FOR YOUR SAKE as well as ours, we urge you to come early in the day for your pictures. Better all around.

VAILS.

Photographic Studio

Lincoln, Neb., Canton, Ohio, } Oct. 30, 1900

To Whom It May Concern:

In the event of my being elected President (and there is no question about it), I hereby appoint Strayer Bros. Druggists for the people of Marion and Marion county, Ohio.

Signed:

WILLIAM { BRYAN. McKINLEY.

Cardington Whiskey.

For pure Cardington Whiskey, go to Hugh Lisse, the Distiller.

124 South Main St.

THE BIGGEST YET

Saturday Night's Republican Rally Surpasses Any Indoor Meeting of Campaign.

AN OVERFLOW OF ENTHUSIASM

Amor W. Sharp of Columbus and Dr. L. S. Ebright of Akron Are the Speakers, John P. Scanlon of New York, Failing To Appear—G. E. Mosser Presides at the Meeting.

By far the most enthusiastic Republican meeting of the present local political campaign was the one given under the auspices of the Republican party of Marion county in the common pleas court room Saturday night. Hon. John P. Scanlon, the brilliant Irish orator of New York, had been billed to make an address, but he was detained by severe illness in Cleveland. But the large audience, which could not find seating room in the court room, was not disappointed in the two substitutes sent here to fill Mr. Scanlon's engagement.

The speakers of the evening were Mr. Amor W. Sharp of Columbus and Dr. L. S. Ebright of Akron. They were met at their respective trains by members of the executive committee and escorted to the court room, while the People's band played patriotic airs on the streets and in the lobby outside of the court room doors.

The room was filled to overflowing long before the arrival of the speakers; many were obliged to stand up and some were turned away.

G. E. Mosser presided, and presented Mr. Sharp, after a trio from the Republican Glee club, consisting of C. H. Martin, George W. Shaw and Edward Taylor, had rendered a selection.

Mr. Sharp opened his address by complimenting the farmers on the prosperous condition of affairs in Marion county, which he had noticed from the car windows in passing through the county. He also took occasion to pass a pretty compliment on the business places of the city, the factories, fine residences and well-improved streets, all giving evidence of the prosperous condition of the county.

"All are enjoying prosperity but the manufacturer of chairs," said Mr. Sharp, "and, as we have no time to sit down, he is naturally complaining." The speaker stated that he hardly knew what issue to talk about as his Democratic friends had so many paramount issues. In one section it was free silver, in another imperialism, and, in fact, they had attached every issue but the temperance issue, and he advised the Republican party to take that up now that it had time.

Mr. Sharp compared the two parties, saying that Mr. Bryan was an adherent of wildcat banks and against a protective tariff, against sound money, and not in favor of any of those elements which had brought content and prosperity to his fellow-citizens. On the other hand the Republican party had given a protective tariff to the people, had promised money that was sound, and had made promises of prosperity which had come true.

Taking up the Philippine question, the gentleman, in a burst of eloquence, said the flag now stood in the Philippines for what it stood for one hundred years ago, when it waved aloft in Philadelphia—liberty. He mentioned the work of the agricultural department, the diplomacy of the state department, and challenged any man to find a flaw in it. Of the postal department, he brought into effect the benefits of the free rural delivery system, which had been perfected under the present administration.

The speaker attacked Bryan's war record, and said that, although Bryan's voice was silvery then, he knew then that silence was golden. He was out of place in the army, and had he received orders from his superiors, it would have been a case of government without the consent of the governed.

"Bryan," he said, "instead of following out the examples of Thomas Jefferson, was mimicking the actions of Joseph Jefferson in the third act of his greatest play, Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Sharp closed with eloquent tributes to Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

After another selection from the Glee club, Mr. Mosser introduced Dr. L. S. Ebright.

Mr. Ebright, after complimenting Mr. Sharp, saying that that gentleman had left but little to be said, took up the Kansas City platform. Of that platform he questioned how any one plank could be taken and made the paramount issue. He had been taught that every part of a contract was binding, and no part could be made the issue. In his discussion of expansion, the eloquent and witty gentleman from Summit county said that his hardy sons and daughters, who had landed at Plymouth Rock, had contributed to the blood of every American that talent of expansion and of progress which has been the history of the country from that time until the present. He talked of the country that had been added by Jackson, Jefferson and Lincoln.

Of the Indianapolis platform Akron's postmaster said that Mr. Bryan had said it was an insult to the American laborer now, and that the Nebraskite had said that the Republican party had found they were men of nothing but cowards. Mr. Ebright said that if Bryan's mind be first, all right; that is, if brave men's heart and ambition and laboring men of today are not of better enough to put them on a par with the presidential candidate on the opposing ticket.

"The Democratic party is purely personal," said Mr. Ebright. "I am a politician, and I care not how much you have consulted Webster, I want to tell you, my friends, that the definition of a pessimist is one who is never contented, unless he is miserable. The Democratic party has never been satisfied unless searching the wheels of progress."

The speaker was not altogether like Mr. Bryan, who had vowed that he did not care for the office for himself, but wanted it for the dear people. Mr. Ebright said he was postmaster at Akron and would like to have the salary attached with the office for four years more.

In speaking to his old comrades of the war of the sixties, Mr. Ebright said the Republican party had done more for them in granting pensions than the other side. With statistics he made this plain, and while he would not say that all due to the gray-haired veterans had been given them, still the party that had always upheld the granting of pensions would continue to do so.

For an hour Mr. Ebright held his hearers spellbound. Like Mr. Sharp he was often interrupted by applause, and his gentle of wit were ever followed by outbursts of laughter and applause.

REV. J. A. SUTTON

Performs Two Marriage Ceremonies at His Parsonage.

At his residence in LaRue Saturday evening Rev. J. A. Sutton married Mr. Roy H. Mohr of Prospect and Miss Lillian Wilson of LaRue.

Sunday evening at his home Rev. Mr. Sutton married Mr. John K. Knight and Miss Belva E. Postal, both of whom reside in the vicinity of De-Cliff.

Oley Speaks Coming.

The Columbus Press-Post of Sunday says:

"Mr. Oley Speaks will give recitals in Marion, Van Wert and Lancaster during the week beginning November 4. He will arrive in Columbus on November 5 for a short visit. He will be accompanied in the Marion recital by Mrs. Victor Bombaugh, a gifted pupil of Mr. Selden Pratt."

Mr. Speaks will give a song recital in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Marion on Thursday evening, November 8.

Leg Cut Off.

Owen Reardon, a switchman in the Erie yards at Galion, had his right leg cut off just above the ankle Sunday afternoon. Reardon was run down by an Erie yard engine. The injured man was formerly a conductor on the Big Four and was raised at West Liberty.

DIVORCE WANTED

Edward A. Cochrel Is Not Satisfied with the Marital Ties Which Now Bind Him.

HE MAKES SOME UGLY CHARGES

Accuses His Wife of Being Guilty of Adultery, and Names Her Paramour—Answer Filed in the Gutman matter—Notes and News of Common Pleas.

Edward A. Cochrel, by his attorneys, Sodtell, Durfee & Sodtell, Monday filed in common pleas court a divorce petition against his wife, Ethel Cochrel, alleging that they were married August 10, 1891, in Kentucky and that one son, Elsworth Cochrel, aged six years, was born to the union.

The petition alleges further that the wife has been guilty of adultery, and names her paramour, and that she confessed having been guilty of adultery.

A decree of divorce and the custody of the child is asked.

In the matter of the Marion Building, Savings and Loan company against Julius Gutman, and others, H. C. Krause has been made a party defendant with leave to plead by November 5 and Monday Krause, by his attorney, J. C. McNally, filed an answer, setting up a claim of $21.15.

Maurice P. Fitzgerald, by his attorneys, Crisinger & Gutnery, has filed in common pleas court a petition against Pearl Campbell and William Campbell, doing business as Campbell Brothers, alleging that some time ago he purchased forty acres of land in Tully township and later sold it to John R. Rodgers, who thereafter sold to the defendant all the live saw trees located on the premises. They were not to take any of the trees of less than ten inches in diameter and were not to take any limbs not fit for sawlogs.

The defendants have been taking other timber than what they should, and for that reason the plaintiff asks the court to stop them.

A temporary restraining order was granted in the matter Saturday by Judge Young.

Mary F. Parish was Saturday granted a divorce from her husband, Schuyler C. Parish. A judgment for the costs was rendered against the defendant and the plaintiff was restored to her maiden name, and given $75 alimony.

Henry P. Tuttle, by his attorney, H. E. Hill, Tuesday filed in common pleas court a divorce petition against his wife, Mary J. Tuttle, alleging that they were married November 22, 1899, and that she has neglected to perform her marital duties. November 4 this year she abandoned the plaintiff and has since remained away from him. He asks for a divorce and that she be barred from dower interest in his property.

Emerson L. Benedict, who was arrested several days ago on a contempt of court charge, was taken before Judge Young Tuesday and ordered to pay the alimony allowed Mrs. Benedict. The prisoner claimed he could not do so, and was remanded back to jail.

TIN WEDDING

Is Celebrated at the W. M. Davis Home in West Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Davis of Kenton avenue celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary last Saturday by having a tin wedding. About forty guests were present, a supper was served and an excellent time was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the recipients of a number of novel and useful presents.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

A. J. McMICHAELS

Is Hit by a Train and Killed at Akron, Ohio.

The following Akron special, dated Sunday, to Monday's Cincinnati Enquirer will make interesting reading here.

Charles McMichaels of Marion is dying at the city hospital from a fracture of his skull. He was found on the engine pilot of the B. and O. limited last night, just after it had pulled into the union station. How he got there is a mystery. The train made a sixty-miles-an-hour run between Cuyahoga Falls and this city, and if the man was struck it is remarkable that he was not thrown to one side or ground under the wheels. Aside from the injury to his head there was not a mark on him. In his pockets were letters addressed to "Samuel." The family name was missing.

Sunday afternoon a wire from Akron was received by Mrs. A. J. McMichaels of this city, stating that McMichaels was mysteriously killed there, and asking what was to be done with the remains.

Monday afternoon a telegram to the Star from the Akron Beacon-Journal states that McMichael is a negro, and that he is undoubtedly from Marion, which leads to the conclusion that the dead man is A. J. McMichaels, the plasterer of this city, as he was last heard of at Akron.

IN BANKRUPTCY

W. S. Salter, Formerly of This City, Files a Petition.

The following clipping from Tuesday's Ohio State Journal refers to a former Marionite, who attempted to corner the Capital City hotels with disastrous results:

W. S. Salter, former general manager of the Columbus Hotel company, a corporation, which traveling men designate as a trust, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court on Monday. The trust was neither popular nor profitable and its career of a few months terminated in a receivership and with a debt of approximately $175,000 hanging over it. Mr. Salter's is an individual petition and has no relation to the trust, other than, perhaps, as a result of the collapse of the combine. His liabilities are given at $65,960 and his assets at $950.

A FALSE ALARM.

Small Boys Call Out Fire Department as a Hallowe'en Prank.

The fire department was called out at about 7 o'clock Monday evening by a false alarm. The call was sent in from box 32, but George Frazee read the number wrong, and the department started north, but turned when the driver noticed his mistake.

Alarm box 32 is located at the corner of Pearl and Columbia streets. The alarm was turned in by some small boys as a Hallowe'en joke.

James A. Knapp, chief of the fire department, called at the mayor's office Tuesday, and arrests may follow. At least the matter will be investigated.

False alarms have been turned into the department in this manner several times from various parts of the city.

J. C. JOHNSON

Is Either Robbed or Loses a Big Four Mileage Book.

J. C. Johnston was either robbed of or lost a mileage book over the Big Four valued at thirty dollars some time within the last few days. Mr. Johnston did not miss the book until Tuesday, and has no idea as to where it went. But two trips between Marion and LaRue had been taken out of it.

Hydrants Arrive.

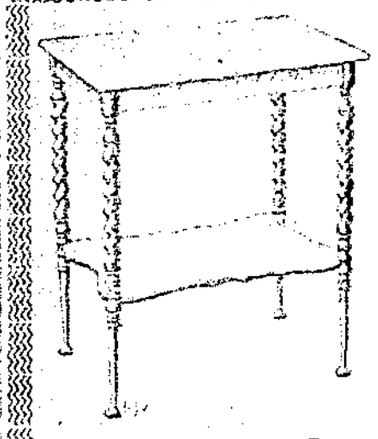
The water hydrants have arrived and are being distributed along the route of the water extension. The first extension is to be put in at Big Chief avenue, and the improvements to be made on that street this fall if possible. With such weather the Marion Water company can make great headway in putting down the mains.

THE advance of the purchase price to the mills 9 months ago, enables us to quote you UNDERWEAR at wholesale prices. It's your attention to the immense stock we carry; all sizes, from 34 to 52 Merinos, Natural Wool, Balbriggan.

Sole agents for the JAROS Underwear.

Flannelette Night Shirts,
Bath Robes in Eiderdown,
Smoking Jackets, House Coats.

STRELITZS.



Among Our New Arrivals

are some choice things in Buffets, China Closets and Sideboards, Fancy Tables, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, and dozens of pretty things in home furnishings at moderate prices.

H. Schaffner,

212 South Main St.

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Seriously Injured.

William Furniss who lives about three miles west of this city, severely injured himself Monday afternoon while running after some cattle which had broken into a corn field, picked up a pitchfork to assist in driving out the cattle, and in running the tines caught in the ground, causing the handle to strike him in the stomach. He became very sick immediately and had to be carried to the house.

Taken to Columbus.

Hannah Zeig, a daughter of Justus Zeig of pleasant township was taken to the state hospital for insane at Columbus Monday afternoon by Sheriff Butterfield. The patient is thirty-one years of age and has been mentally unbalanced for some time.

A Wedding Ceremony.

Mr. Charles Fitzler and Miss Anna Worthington were united in marriage Monday evening at 8 o'clock at their home on Bellentine avenue. Squire Charles E. Gompf performed the ceremony.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 175.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents

Trained Voices

Are in Demand.
I can train them.

Herbert Hutchinson.

Voice Teacher

232 S. Greenwood St., - - - Marion, O.

The Fidelity Coal and Supply Co.,

111 NORTH STATE ST.

Cross Creek Anthracite

COAL

Best on earth and we have lots of it. Will be pleased to receive your order.

A Perfect Jewelry Store.

Holidays Approaching

and we are prepared for you. No perplexity, no indecision, such a variety all can be quickly suited.

M. NELSON & SONS.

The East Center Street Jewelers.

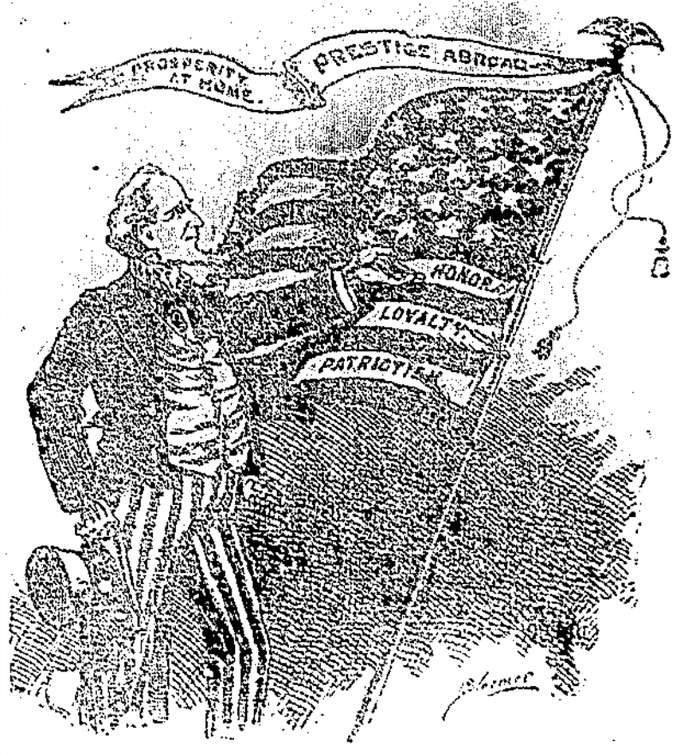
MICA Makes short roads.

AXLE And light loads.

GREASE Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.



THE AMERICAN PARAMOUNT

Overcoats

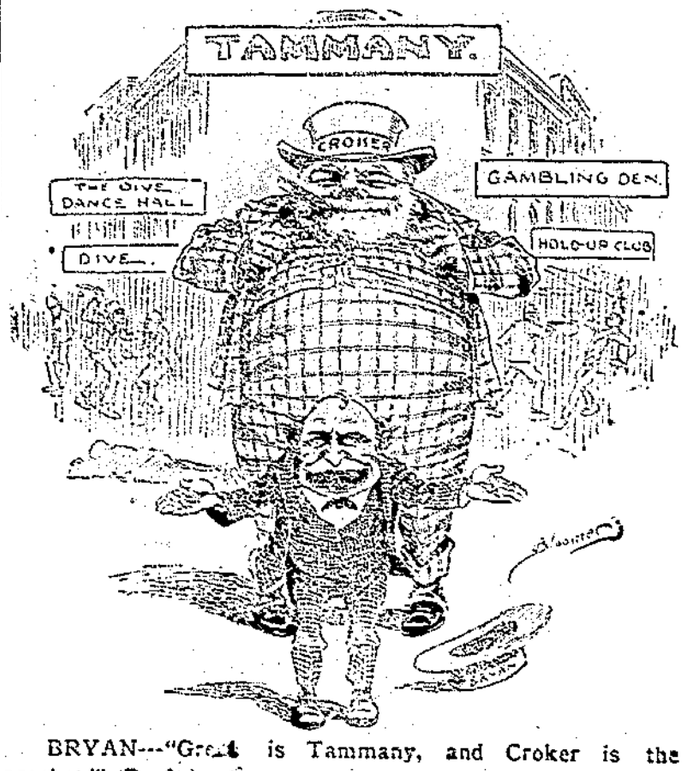
A dray load on the market. We have not sold near as many as we should have. Ours is a new, bright and clean stock, and to make them move, we will give special prices to those who come here to look at them.

This store is perhaps a little out of your way, but its money saved for you to come down here.

S. Oppenheimer, Jr.

MANAGER.

MAIN AND CHURCH STREETS



BRYAN—"Great is Tammany, and Croker is the prophet!" (Profit.)

A BIG STRIDE

Is Made by United States in the Matter of Population.

SHOWING IS A FINE ONE

The Gain in the Last Ten Years Is Over Twenty-One Per Cent.

THAT MEANS OVER 13,000,000

NO CENSUS OF PORTO RICO TAKEN

In Computing the Grand Total the Census Taken in the Island Last Year Is Used.

In Arriving at the Total Figures an Estimate Is Also Made of the Americans Abroad in the Service of the Government—The Gain Made by the Buckeye State Is Less Than Half a Million.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A preliminary statement issued by the census bureau Tuesday, based on a careful count of the returns of the twelfth census, gives the total population of the United States in 1900 as 76,295,220, as stated in these columns Tuesday.

This statement, which is made in advance of the official announcement in bulletin form, gives the population in detail by states and territories, and while it is subject to final verification, it represents approximately, the total population of the entire country, including all the states and organized territories and Alaska, as well as the figure purporting to give the number of "persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad," and is derived from partial data only, as all the returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, have not yet been received.

The total population of the United States in 1900 is 76,295,220, of which 74,627,907 persons are contained in the forty-five states representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. The statement also shows a total of 134,158 Indians not taxed, of which 44,617 are found in certain of the states, and which are to be deducted from the population of such states for the purpose of determining the apportionment of representatives.

The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population of the present census should be compared, is 68,069,756, comprising 62,622,250 persons enumerated in the states and organized territories at that census; 32,052 persons in Alaska, 180,182 Indians and other persons in the Indian territory, 146,282 Indians and other persons on the Indian reservations, etc., and 89,990 persons in Hawaii, this last figure being derived from the census of December 28, 1890. Taking this population as given above for 1890 as a basis, there has been a gain in population of 13,225,464 during the ten years from 1890 to 1900, representing an increase of nearly twenty-one per cent.

No provision was made by the census act for the enumeration of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, but a census for that island, October 16, 1899, under the direction of the war department, showed a population of 953,243.

The following are the states and territories with their population in 1900 and 1890:

States.	1900.	1890.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017
Arkansas	1,311,567	1,128,179
California	1,485,053	1,208,130
Colorado	539,700	412,198
Connecticut	908,355	746,258
Delaware	184,735	168,493
Florida	528,542	391,422
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,353
Idaho	161,771	84,385
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351
Indiana	2,516,462	2,192,404
Iowa	2,251,829	1,911,896
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,118,587
Maine	694,366	661,086
Maryland	1,189,946	1,042,390
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,947
Michigan	2,419,782	2,093,889
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,826
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,289,600
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184
Montana	243,289	132,159
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910
Nevada	42,334	45,761
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853
North Carolina	1,891,992	1,617,947
North Dakota	319,041	182 719
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316
Oregon	413,532	313,767
Pennsylvania	6,301,365	5,258,014
Rhode Island	428,556	345,501
South Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,149
South Dakota	401,559	328,808
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518
Texas	3,048,825	2,235,523
Utah	276,305	207,905
Vermont	342,641	332,422
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980
Washington	517,672	349,390
West Virginia	958,800	762,794
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,686,880
Wyoming	92,541	60,705
Total	74,627,907	62,119,811
Territories, etc.	1900	1890
Alaska, estimated	61,000	32,052
Arizona	122,212	59,620
Dist. Columbia	278,718	230,392
Hawaii	154,001	89,990
Indian territory	391,960	180,182
New Mexico	193,777	153,593
Oklahoma	398,245	61,834

Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad, (estimated), 81,000.

Indians, etc., in Indian reservations, except Indian territory, in 1900, 143,932.

Total for seven territories, 1,907,918. In 1890, 952,954.

To this total should be added 44,673 Indians in the states and 89,511 Indians in the territories.

FULL OF INTEREST

Is the Meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of Presbyterian Church.

A FINE PROGRAM IS RENDERED

The Mormons and Persia Are the Topics of the Afternoon—Mrs. Charles Turner Acts as Leader. Following the Rendition of the Program a Nice Supper Is Served.

The regular monthly meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the First Presbyterian church was held Wednesday afternoon at the church auditorium.

The program was interesting and very instructive. The topics were the Mormons and Persia. The day's motto, "Let us go up and possess the land." Mrs. Charles Turner was the leader.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Turner, who read the first chapter of Joshua. Mrs. Barks offered a short prayer and Mrs. S. E. Barlow read and article on "Mormons." The paper was full of interesting features.

Mrs. Martha Dana Corey, who at one time resided in Salt Lake City, Utah, gave a talk on the Mormons, that was instructive. Mrs. Corey told much that was of decided interest.

Mrs. D. L. Sellers read a well prepared paper, "What Should It Mean to Us To Be Members of a Missionary Society."

After the singing of a hymn by the societies, the various members gave some short talks on Cuban scenes, and Mrs. A. W. Shaw read an excellent paper, "Persian Fruits," telling of the work being done there by the missionary societies.

Several letters from Mrs. W. A. Shed, who is now a missionary in Persia and who is well known here, were read by Mrs. D. L. Sellers. They were quite interesting.

In response to the roll call, the names of missionaries were given.

The program being concluded, an hour was passed socially, and a splendid supper was served. There were many visitors for supper.

SANATORIUM PARK.

Work of Removing Buildings from Site Began Thursday.

The work of improving the recently acquired property of the C. E. Sawyer Sanaterium company on south Main street has been commenced. The buildings are being removed and the ground is being improved for park purposes.

Dr. C. E. Sawyer said that it was the intention to grade the two lots, put in a fountain and plant trees and shrubs, if possible, yet this fall. The park will be ready for use next summer.

OHIO'S FORECAST

Col. Dick Says the Republican Plurality Will Exceed That of Four Years Ago.

IT MEANS OVER SIXTY THOUSAND

Registration in the Cities Shows a Heavy Increase Except in Cincinnati, and This Part Is Believed To Be Favorable to a Heavier Republican Plurality.

Columbus, O. Oct. 31.—Now that the campaign in Ohio is drawing to a close it is due General Charles Dick, chairman of the Republican state committee, and his associates, to say that the Republican end of it has been entirely faultless. It has been honest, clean, aggressive and fearless, and will end in a grand triumph for Republican principles. General Dick is entirely satisfied with the situation, and predicts that President McKinley's plurality will be far in excess of that of four years ago when it was 51,109.

General Dick has conducted several campaigns in Ohio, and in none have the Republican pluralities fallen below his estimates. He is always conservative, and for that reason the people have faith in him. The registration in the cities is most encouraging to the Republicans, and yet General Dick says that if the party sustains losses anywhere it will be in the cities. He says the Republicans will make heavy gains in the rural counties. He goes so far as to say that in some places the party will double its pluralities. He has been the master hand in the management of the campaign in Ohio, and he has been in close touch with the local Republican managers in every county in the state with whom his relations have been of the most harmonious kind.

The Republicans of the state were never in a happier condition than they have been in the campaign now drawing to a close. Factionalism has entirely disappeared, and the leaders of all the old factions have been working like Trojans for the success of the Republican ticket and the triumph of Republican principles. With these conditions prevailing the only question is as to the size of the Republican plurality in the state. It will not be less than 60,000 and it may reach 100,000. Senator Foraker still insists that it will exceed these latter figures. General Dick will probably give out a statement, as has always been his custom, on the eve of the election. Chairman Long of the Democratic state committee said today that he would not give out any statement. He refuses to stand for the statement given out at Democratic state headquarters a few days ago to the effect that the poll of the committee shows that Mr. Bryan will carry the state by about 21,000. Mr. Long does not want to be made ridiculous by the result, and for that reason will refrain from making an estimate.

* * *

State Chairman Dick is gratified with the result of the registration in Ohio cities, the most of which make gains running up into the thousands over that of 1896. Reports received at state headquarters show that these gains were largely made in the Republican wards. Walter Meals, chairman of the committee in Cuyahoga county, telegraphs General Dick that the gains in the city of Cleveland, aggregating 9,500, were made in the Republican wards, the Democratic wards showing no gains whatever. In Columbus, the Republicans make a net gain of nearly 3,000, and the same is proportionately true of every other city in the state, with the exception of Cincinnati, where neither party made any gains, the increase in the registration in that greatly populated city being less than 1,000. But with the single exception of Cincinnati, all other cities make heavy gains over four years ago. Fifteen of the eighteen cities of the state, where registration is had, show an aggregate increase over that of 1896 of 23,067, the total registered this year being 240,492. This large increase in the registration indicates an increase in the vote of the state next week over the high water mark of 1896, when the total vote of the state was 1,029,099. The fifteen cities which have reported show these gains: Columbus, 3,025; Cleveland, 9,502; Cincinnati, 357; Toledo, 4,290; Akron, 3,021; Youngstown, 2252; Canton, 310; Springfield, 1,045; Findlay 108; Steubenville, 110; Portsmouth, 158; Newark, 155; Mansfield, 220; Zanesville, 760; Hamilton, 444; Chillicothe, Sandusky and Dayton failed to respond to Chairman Dick's request for the figures on the registration. General Dick says the figures mean something to the Republicans of Ohio. The cities of the state, as well as the state, are Republican, and a large registration is favorable to the Republicans, but the fact that these gains are made in the Republican wards of the cities leave no doubt that the Republicans are the voters.

* * *

John McBride, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America and more recently president of the American Federation of Labor, has come out for McKinley on the prosperity issue. In his letter defining his position Mr. McBride contrasts present conditions with those which prevailed in 1896.

* * *

Because Senator Foraker formally announced his candidacy for re-election at the Roosevelt meeting in this city, October 16, and said that he proposed to see that no Democrat got his place, the Democratic Press-Post of this city, says that he defies Hanna. Senator Foraker is not defying Senator Hanna or any one else in the declaration made. There is no opposition to his re-election to the senate on the part of any good Republican in Ohio, much less Senator Hanna or General Dick, both of whom have said that Senator Foraker has richly earned a re-election.

* * *

Both Senator Foraker and Governor Nash have been hard-worked during the present campaign. They have spoken in nearly half the counties of the state and have been greeted by enthusiastic audiences. In fact there is no Republican in the state of standing, whatever his factional affiliations in the past have been, who has not stood shoulder to shoulder with those who have affiliated with other factions.

* * *

Circulars are being sent broadcast over the state maligning State School Commissioner Bonebrake, and charging that he has been extravagant in the management of his office. There is no truth in these charges whatever. On the contrary he has conducted the office economically, and otherwise has made many improvements over his predecessors in the office. The commissioner's salary is fixed by law, and the appropriations for the current expenses of the office are fixed by the legislature. It is only fair to Mr. Bonebrake to say that these circulars were prepared by former employes of the office whom he refused to retain in their positions, though they were applicants for the places. What is more one of them at least voted against Nash for governor last fall. There is no opposition to Mr. Bonebrake, who is entitled to a second term for duty well performed during his first, and the story that the school teachers are opposing him is a Democratic fake pure and simple.

* * *

The Republican ticket as a whole is one of the best in recent years. Hon. L. C. Laylin, who heads the ticket as the candidate for secretary of state is a man of the highest character, a lawyer of ability and a man whose experience as a legislator, peculiarly fits him for the office. The same can be said of Judge John A. Shauck and Charles A. Goddard, who are candidates for re-election as judge of the supreme court and member of the state board of public works, respectively.

SQUIBBS

GEORGE GOULD

Is Appointed Trustee for the Countess of Castellane.

New York, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Paris says that George Gould of New York has been appointed trustee for his sister, the Countess of Castellane. According to the countess' pleadings, the dispatch says, Count Boni De Castellane spent 25,000,000 francs, nearly $5,000,000 in four years. The income from the fortune that his wife brought him is only 3,000,000 francs.

It has been rumored several times in the past year that a climax was imminent in the Castellane family. The count has been hard pressed by creditors, and recently a quantity of fine furniture bought for their country villa was sold at auction.

Last January the couple came to New York ostensibly on a social visit, but it was generally understood that the trip was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining money from the Gould estate to help the count out of his financial difficulties. George Gould was in Paris this summer, and it was rumored that the extravagance of his brother-in-law were the cause of his presence at the Castellane home.

Ever since the Gould-Castellane marriage in 1895, the count has been indulging in extravagant living. No exile did he support an expensive establishment, but he entered politics and got himself elected as a deputy in the Nationalist interest. This cost him a large sum of money. The Castellane home in the most fashionable quarters of Paris, was built at a cost of 1,000,000 francs and was furnished in correspondingly expensive fashion.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our Bankable Guarantee Bond to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our Bankable Guarantee Bond.

60 PILLS 50 CENTS

Nervita Tablets (YELLOW LABEL) EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our Bankable Guarantee Bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by The Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street

IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Fate of Murderer Rosslyn Ferrell Is Sealed.

FOUND GUILTY IN FIRST DEGREE.

Jury Made No Recommendation For Mercy, and the Defense Asks For a New Trial—Serious Political Row. Bold Robbery—Students on Strike. Live News of Ohio.

Marysville, O., Oct. 31.—In the case of Rosslyn Ferrell, charged with the murder of Express Messenger Lane on the night of Aug. 10, the jury at midnight brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and without recommendation. The verdict carries with it the infliction of the death penalty. The jury deliberated on the case for six hours and 30 minutes. Hon. Jesse L. Cameron, counsel for the defense, at once gave notice of a motion for a new trial one of the grounds of which will be the sickness of George Westlake, one of the jurors, who was taken sick with measles just after the jury retired for its deliberations.

When the verdict was announced Ferrell displayed no emotion and uttered not a word.

Mr. Cameron made the closing argument for the defense, dwelling upon the alleged irresponsibility of the defendant at the time of the tragedy and making a powerful plea for the reduction of the grade of crime or a recommendation for mercy. Judge Methern's charge to the jury was an elaborate exposition on the subject of insanity.

The case went to the jury at 5 o'clock.

It seems that notwithstanding Ferrell's evident coolness after the verdict was rendered last night, that the effort was very trying as he did not sleep a particle all night. He lay on his cot and would at intervals jerk and twitch and showed other signs of nervousness. He got up this morning and ate about a usual breakfast and appeared to try to regain his composure. In speaking of the verdict, he said to one of his guards: "I guess I will have to stand it."

Tobias Ferrell and wife and Miss Castelow heard of the verdict this morning. The murderer's mother is prostrated and Dr. C. D. Mills of the sanitarium was immediately summoned, and it may result seriously. Miss Castelow was very much overcome. She continuously wrings her hands and cries for her lover.

Judge Methern adjourned court this morning until 8:30 Friday morning. Application for a new trial for Ferrell will then be made.

Students on a Strike.

Alliance, O., Oct. 31.—Three students have been suspended by the faculty of Mount Union college for participating in the midnight demonstration of a week ago, when a large body of students, clad in white robes and closely masked, sallied forth and committed numerous depredations. About 175 students held a mass meeting on the college campus and after discussing the matter decided to go on a strike pending the reinstatement of the suspended men. Affairs have taken a serious turn, as many of the students have already left for their homes and more will follow. The faculty will stand firm.

Political Club Attacked.

Toledo, Oct. 31. — Several members of the Monclova Rough Rider club were attacked by a crowd of toughs and seriously injured as they were boarding a train at Grand Rapids, O., after a political demonstration. John Hemp was struck with an iron missile and will die. Oscar Johnson was struck in the back of the head by a piece of iron and badly injured. The postmaster of Perrysburg also was badly hurt and a dozen or more slightly injured.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

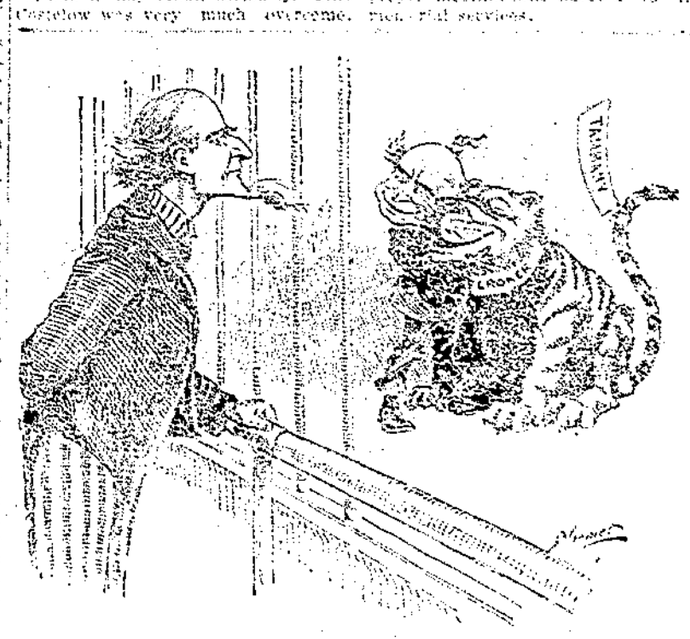
Is Held at the First Presbyterian Church Wednesday Night.

A memorial service for the missionaries, who lost their lives in China during the recent insurrection there, was held at the First Presbyterian church Wednesday evening.

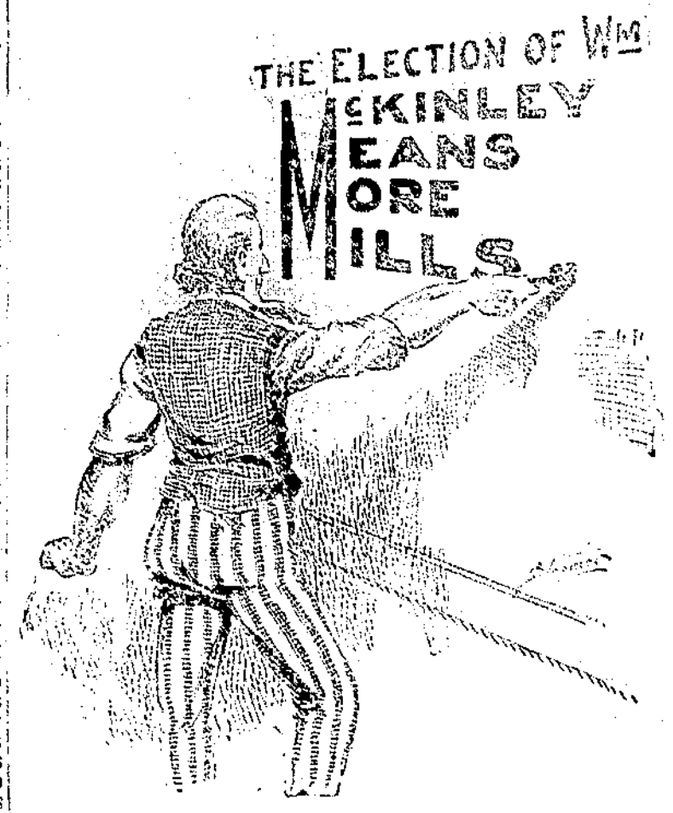
Rev. W. E. Thomas gave a short talk on the bravery shown by the missionaries during the siege of Peking.

Mrs. S. E. Barlow read several of the last letters written by Mrs. Syncox, a missionary who was killed. The letters were written during and just previous to the siege, and show the horrors endured by the christians in that ill-fated city. Mr. D. C. Nelson read an interesting article on "The Siege of Peking," taken from the diary of Rev. C. H. Fish, who was in the city at the time.

Mrs. W. C. Butcher read a magazine article calling for the assistance of young people in this, the missionaries', hour of need. Several short talks were given by members and the meeting throughout was full of interest. The hour of the regular weekly prayer meeting was devoted to the memorial services.



UNCLE SAM—"That boy is taking chances that I wouldn't."



Beecham's Pills cure sick headache

Attracts Attention.

Isaac Smith, residing four miles north of the city, drove into the city Thursday, and his wagon had all the appearances of having been visited by someone enjoying Halloween. The wheels were reversed, and the rear wheels doing duty in front attracted much attention.

The Lewis Grocery.

SUGAR,

SALT, APPLES AND OIL.

Buy all of them by the barrel for your winter's needs and save money, time and worry. We are in a position to quote you prices.

We received a solid car load of Barrel Salt last week.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

North Main St Opp. Court House.

A WORK OF ART

That's what every shirt we do up is. We put an artistic finish on it that can not be equaled by any other laundry in the state.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY.

230 E. Center St. Phone 1183.

Capital University,
Columbus, Ohio, June 26, 1900.

Dr. J. N. Hoyt, Marion, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the very effective and courteous treatment that I have received at your hands. The three pair of glasses you made for me answer their purpose exactly. I can, and gladly do, recommend your work.

Yours very respectfully,
F. W. Stellhorn.

Professor of Theology and pro tem. President Capital University.

Miss Effie Sackett of Delaware, O., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer with my eyes for a great many years. I doctored for a long time, but found no permanent relief. Then I had my eyes dried a number of times by different opticians. The glasses enabled me to see better, but did not relieve the pain and distress in my head. I thought I could find no one who would understand my case. A friend persuaded me to go and see Dr. Hoyt. He examined my eyes carefully and fitted them with glasses. Since then the pain in my head has entirely ceased and I see perfectly.

"I advise anyone having any trouble with their eyes, instead of going elsewhere, to give Dr. Hoyt a trial.

Effie Sackett.

March 30, 1900. Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Hoyt will be at

MARION, MONDAYS ONLY.

319 South Main Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OF THE TOUR.

Roosevelt Concluding ...ass of New York.

...PEECHES DURING THE DAY.

...n J. Bryan Prosecuting a ... Campaign in the Great ...tropolis, He Being Sched... Twenty-three Speeches. ... of the Battle For Ballots.

... N. Y., Nov. 2.—Governor ... the next to the last ... York state tour in this ... traveled through five ... 15 speeches during ... two stops where the ...able time was spent were ... and Jamestown. His ... the day and at both ... were favored with vig... on Richard Croker and ...airman Jones for their al... to on the counting of the ... Roosevelt diagnosed as ... to violence. At both ... Jamestown there were ...udiences. At Dunkirk he ... the employes of a locomo...

...vernor in discussing expan... Eight years ago expansion ... our line and the French ...sland of Madagascar. You ... no concern of ours. Well, ... the first thing that hap... that the market we had ...000,000 yards of American ... closed immediately. If Mr. ... his way and we retired ... possessions in the Philip... would find that the market ...es and everything in Asia ...closed to us. If you vote for ...n's policy, we will have such ... as we had four years ago. ...orks will feel them, you will ...ry man who is concerned in ... as a proprietor of these ...es will get at them, but will ...erybody else, too. The whole ... gentlemen, that we all of us ... go down together. When ...s come they come to each ... when prosperity comes, some... the prosperity comes to each

...yan's Chicago Campaign.

...go, Nov. 2.—William J. Bryan ... three days' itinerary of this ... addressing a vast concourse at ...h street and Michigan avenue, ...ning was held under the au... of the business men. The speak... ...d was at the side of the public ... and so dense was the throng ... that the presidential candi... ...s literally dragged to the plat... ...y a squad of policemen who ...nder the personal supervision ...or Harrison, who had ridden ...olonel Bryan from the railway ... Colonel Bryan's speech was ...ed almost incessantly, and at ...dison he proceeded on his tour ...northwest side of the city, where ...e eight speeches, all of which ...ade to large crowds.

Bryan discussed the trusts, Imm... and other issues. Said he: ... the last election men have been ...wn on the highway by govern... ...njunction, and the laboring ...alizes that government by in... ...n is merely a process by which ...ing man is deprived of trial by ... the blackest murderer is entitled ... by jury, and we insist that a ...g man, who is neither thief nor ...er, is also entitled to trial by ... We want to abolish government ...unction. The Republicans have ...en to do it, and not one of them ... campaign has said a word on ...ubject, but the Republican can... vice president wrote some... about it four years ago. During ...ampaign he had occasion to ex... himself on the subject, and he ...d that the laboring men who were ...ed to government by injunction ...ke their remote skin-clad an... ...who ate the mammoth and the ...rhinoceros."

Roosevelt's Explanation.

...ay, Nov. 2.—In response to ...letters received by Governor ...velt from members of the Soci... Friends relative to a circular ...ued weeks ago under date of ...ington, quoting the governor's ...n regarding Friends and non... people, in his "Life of ...n H. Benton," the governor ...publishes his answer. Says the gov... "The sentence of mine which ...plained of and which was writ... years ago was intended to ex... disagreement both with the ...who acts on inadequate provoca... and of the man who on adequate ...ation fails to act. It would be ...ly to say that I have altered my ...ions in the matter, but were I ...o rewrite the sentence, I should ...ly so phrase it that it could not ...erpreted as offensive to the Soci... Friends, a body whose social ...y and civic righteousness justly ...s universal respect."

Cockran and Pattison.

...timore, Nov. 2.—W. Bourke Cock... and former Governor Robert E. ...n of Pennsylvania were the star ...ers at the final rally of the ...ratic, which took place at Music ...y. Governor Pattison, who was ...st speaker, took the ground that ...present administration in its for... policy had violated the preamble ...e constitution and that by foster... and promoting trusts it has helped ...rush individual enterprise. Mr. ...n discussed the Philippine pol... the administration at considerable ...gth.

TO VOTERS

Party Managers Issue Statements. Army Posts Near Cities.

New York, Nov. 2.—Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, who is in charge of the New York branch of the Democratic national headquarters, gave out the following: "Governor Roosevelt and other Republican leaders and Republican newspapers are criticising Mr. Bryan for saying that it was intended to quarter the army near large cities and to use it to overawe workingmen. Senator Hawley of Connecticut is a Republican, and chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. On March 8, 1899, Senator Hawley made a speech before the Connecticut legislature and said: 'It was a wise thing for the merchants of Chicago to give a fetich of lead to the national government, who fortified it, and it is now called Fort Sheridan. We have heard of disturbances in Chicago. We hope, however, that we shall never have any again, but we know the best way not to have them is to be prepared for them. So I say we shall need a large army to stand back of municipal authority.'"

Republican Statement.

New York, Nov. 2.—Ahent Richard Croker's recent suggestion to Democrats with respect to the prevention of frauds on election day, the Republican national committee issued a formal statement to voters. It says: "Notwithstanding the announcement of this Democratic policy of terrorizing voters and burglarizing ballot boxes, the Republican national committee desires to state to the public that the Republican managers, national, state and local, have taken measures to insure the protection of the rights of every voter in the pending election, and that the votes shall be properly counted and recorded as cast. The committee therefore admonishes all voters that they must not be deterred by threats of the Democratic leaders from exercising the rights of suffrage on Tuesday next; for every citizen is entitled by law to protection in this, his highest privilege, and we shall see to it that his vote shall also be protected at all hazards."

Chairman Jones' Address.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Chairman Jones of the national Democratic committee, issued the following address to all "who favor the republic and oppose the empire:" "The election is already won. We now have only to maintain our present position. I urge that every man interested in preserving the principles of government which have come down to us from the fathers shall consecrate the entire day on Tuesday next to the great cause. Let those whose duty it is to watch the polling and counting do so for every instant of time from the beginning to the end—from the opening of the ballot box in the morning until the returns are signed and sealed at night, and all will be well."

Bryan Claims Indiana.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—"From reports which come to me and from my own observation, I am satisfied that Indiana is as safely Democratic as is Missouri." Thus spoke Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate. He had just arrived from a tour of the state of Indiana, and from a prolonged trip through various states further to the eastward. He added that the general outlook was encouraging, but did not go into details.

Prohibition Train In Ohio.

Fostoria, O., Nov. 2.—A fair-sized crowd greeted the Prohibition leaders when the special arrived here. Stops were made during the day at Bellaire, Cambridge, New Concord, Zanesville and Delaware. Mr. Woolley denied giving an interview to a Pittsburg paper expressing the opinion that the Republican ticket was sure to win.

Stevenson Spoke.

Peru, Ind., Nov. 2.—Adlai E. Stevenson addressed 20,000 people here, making four speeches to as many audiences. The occasion was a Democratic barbecue for northern Indiana. Mr. Stevenson dealt with great emphasis on the questions of trusts, imperialism and the army, and was greeted with much enthusiasm.

Work on the Ruins.

New York, Nov. 2.—Work on the ruins of the Tarrant store and the adjacent property is being pushed to the full limit of the contractors' powers. The best efforts of the forces were exerted in Warren street. The search for the bodies is being pushed in the northeast corner of the Tarrant building where were the stairways, down which it is reported the girls employed by the firm made a rush to escape just before the explosion took place. Testimony regarding the cause of the fire and explosion was laid before the district attorney.

A Fatal Fire.

Owenton, Ky. Nov. 2.—The residence of the Rev. J. B. Wheatley at Wheatley, this county, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Wheatley's aged mother, Mrs. Alexander, perished, and Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley were seriously injured while escaping from the burning building. The family is one of the most prominent in the county.

Turf Winners.

At Latonia—Sisters, Harry Herndeen, Hermencia, Princess Tuya, School For Scandal, Chouteau.

At Chicago—Lord Roberts, Prince Blazes, Rub Brother, Boney Boy, Fossart, Obsidian.

At New York—Trumpet, Prestidigitator, The Rhymer, Trillo, The Golden Prince, McMeekin.

The Weather.

Indications for Saturday—For Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana—Fair; fresh winds.

ROWDIES "ROUGH IT"

Stirring Events In Connection With Chicago Campaign.

EGGS HURLED AT BRYAN'S CARRIAGE.

One of the Culprits Saved From Mob Violence by the Police — Senator Hanna Encounters a Mob — A Candidate's Suicide—Row Among Georgia Legislators.

Chicago, Nov. 2 — Rowdies hurled several eggs at Hon. William J. Bryan just as he left the Central Turner hall here after concluding his address.

A member of the gang, John R. Myers, a sign painter, was placed under arrest. One egg, which lacked a great deal of being fresh, struck Policeman Calkins squarely on the forehead and streamed down his face. The hall was surrounded by a large crowd, and as soon as it became known that eggs had been thrown at Mr. Bryan the excitement was intense. A hundred men made a rush for the prisoner and it was only by desperate efforts that Calkins managed to hold on to his prisoner, Myers, when locked up, claimed his party had thrown the eggs at the driver of Bryan's carriage. He says the driver struck him with the whip as he ordered the men to stand back.

Hanna Encounters a Mob.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Senator M. A. Hanna bowed to a storm of hisses, cat calls and cheers for William J. Bryan in the big circus tent at Halstead and Thirtieth streets, giving up his attempt to get a hearing until the police had restored order. For 45 minutes the mob had its will, and then 70 policemen took a hand and cleared the aisles. Senator Hanna said: "There is not a man under this canvas who would like to be called a traitor or a violator of the principles upon which our government was founded. One of these principles is that which favors free speech. All we ask is to be given the consideration which you would ask for yourselves."

Row Among Legislators.

Valdosta, Ga., Nov. 2.—It leaked out that a fight occurred on the special train bringing the Georgia legislators here to attend the state fair. There was a difficulty between some of the members and it is understood that Mr. Harden of Wilkes was stabbed by Senator Hemrick. Mr. Harden was put off the train at Forsythe for medical treatment. Several other members, including Mr. Cann of Chatham, received slight injuries in the effort to separate the belligerents. It is said that the men are the best of friends and a dispute about Kentucky is given as the cause of the trouble.

Candidate Suicides.

Grand Rapids, Nov. 2. — County Treasurer Henry B. Proctor, nominated by the Republicans for state senator from the Seventeenth district, committed suicide by taking laudanum. Campaign criticism of alleged irregularities in the administration of the county treasury are thought to have influenced him to take his life. His deputies stoutly maintain that there is no shortage in his accounts. An investigation will be ordered.

Major Davis Dead.

Washington, Nov. 2.—General MacArthur at Manilla notified the war department that Major John G. Davis, United States volunteers, died at Manilla of chronic bright's disease. Major Davis was a native of Illinois and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed major and surgeon of the Seventh United States volunteer infantry and remained in the volunteer medical establishment up to the time of his death.

Laborers Go Out.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 2.—The laborers at the Conyngham mine of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company went on strike. The miners refused to pay the laborers 10 per cent increase in wages, claiming that the company had only advanced them 10 per cent and that they would not pay the laborers the whole increase. At this mine the company does not pay the laborers; they work for the miners and they pay them.

President Mitchell Spoke.

New York, Nov. 2.—About 1,500 people gathered in the rink at Brooklyn in response to a call for a mass meeting under the auspices of Brooklyn Central Labor union and Knights of Labor to listen to John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' union, tell the story of the coal strike. Henry George, Jr., presided. Mr. Mitchell was heartily cheered when he was introduced to the audience. He briefly told the story of the strike in the anthracite regions, which he called the greatest strike for living wages ever known in the world, and labor had won.

Funeral of Max Muller.

Oxford, England, Nov. 2.—The funeral of Professor Max Muller, who died Oct. 28, was largely attended; those present including representatives of Queen Victoria and Emperor William of Germany. The latter sent a wreath inscribed: "To my dear friend."

Colonel Haskin Ill.

Havana, Nov. 2.—Colonel William L. Haskin of the Second United States artillery, stationed at Elvedado, is suffering, it is reported, from yellow fever in a light form. Two privates of the regiment have also been attacked.

THOUSANDS

Killed and Wounded in the Revolution Raging In Colombia.

New York, Nov. 2.—C. B. Hart, United States minister to Columbia, South America, who has arrived here and is on his way to his home in Wheeling, said in an interview: "Matters in Colombia are seriously mixed. The Liberals started a second revolution a few days ago, and it has developed strength. The fighting has been fierce and up to date the killed and wounded have numbered 20,000. While the Liberals have met with much success it is my belief that the government will be eventually successful."

Military Prisoners Escape.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Three prisoners have escaped from the United States military prison on Alcatraz island. One of the escaped prisoners was Frank Kline, who was under a sentence of 15 years for desertion and treason. Kline was brought here a few months ago in irons from Manilla. He had deserted his command and accepted a commission from the Filipino army. The others who escaped with Kline were C. J. Huntington, under sentence of 10 years, and J. M. Pitts, serving five years.

What Chile Wants.

Santiago De Chile, Nov. 2.—It is officially declared that Chile's propositions to Bolivia are not of a threatening character, but suggest a basis of generous agreement. Chile contemplating a railway from the coast to Lapaz, capital of Bolivia, and disbursing several millions of dollars which burden Bolivia, provided Bolivia recognizes Chile's absolute dominion over the strip of territory occupied in the war of 1881 and retained as indemnity.

Swiss Railway Loan.

New York, Nov. 2.—Negotiations are under way for placing a portion of the Swiss railway loan in this country. One or two firms have the matter under consideration, but until an agreement has been reached New York agents for receiving United States subscriptions will not be announced. The bonds are of the Chemin De Fer Central, guaranteed by the government and will aggregate an $8,000,000 issue.

Pauncefote Returns.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has returned to Washington after an extended stay at Newport, and has reestablished the British embassy here. He called at the state department and had a talk with Secretary Hay, the first personal conference which the British ambassador has had with the secretary for some months.

Fatal Runaway.

Defiance, O., Nov. 2.—A fatal runaway accident occurred at Cecil, just west of here. Dr. C. W. Riley, one of the most prominent physicians in the vicinity, was thrown from his buggy, alighting on his head, causing concussion of the brain. He never regained consciousness.

Miners Go Out.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 2. — The mine workers employed by the firm of Crawford & Dugan, numbering 50 men, quit work at the Honeybrook stripping and say they will remain out until they get an increase of 10 per cent, which the firm declined to grant.

MARKING BALLOT.

THE ONLY WAY TO DO IT TO HAVE IT COUNT.

Republican Must Not Only Be Defeated, But by So Overwhelming a Vote That It Will Never Raise Its Head In National Politics Again.

Don't mark your cross in front of McKinley's name, if you want to vote for him. Don't mark it in front of Roosevelt's name. You do not vote for the candidate direct, in voting for president, but the presidential electors, who will vote for him.

To vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, and have it counted, put your X mark in the circle under the eagle. If you mark it in front of either candidate's name, you will mark it wrong, and your ballot will not be counted. Remember, in the circle under the eagle is the place to mark it good and strong.

Such a mark will vote the entire Republican ticket, and if on any particular candidate you have a desire to do anything else, you should put a mark in front of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote.

But the mark in the circle, under the eagle, is the vote that counts, and is the only way to vote right for president and vice president.

Vote early! Vote early! Vote early!! That is the first thing, the first duty of next Tuesday. When well done, then stir yourselves to get other McKinley ballots into the boxes. The silent vote may decide the result in many a precinct, many a county, many a district. Some friend knows you and trusts you, and will go to the polls with you. That is the man you should see to. Make it your business to know that he will vote right, and then to see that he does vote right.

Bryan says that 89 per cent of the black men in Porto Rico are disfranchised by the present qualifications for voters in that island. The fact is that the Porto Rico laws in this respect are absolutely impartial, and make no distinction of color, so that Bryan simply bore false witness again; that's all.

And Bryan still refuses to condemn North Carolina government without the consent of the governed.

CHARGE OF MURDER

May Soon Be Placed Against Attorney Patrick.

VALET TOLD A STARTLING STORY

Claims Millionaire Rice Came to His Death by Means of Poison Systematically Administered by the New York Lawyer, and That Valuable Papers Were Purloined.

New York, Nov. 2. — Frederick E. House, attorney for Patrick and Jones, has made a statement concerning the alleged confession of Jones. He says he does not believe Jones ever confessed.

New York, Nov. 2.—The death of the wealthy William Marsh Rice at his Madison avenue apartments on Sept. 23; the attempt of his New York attorney, Albert T. Patrick, to cash some checks of large amounts which purported to be signed by the millionaire; the refusal of the bank to cash the checks drawn on it and the discovery by the bank officials that Mr. Rice was lying dead at the time the checks were presented; the subsequent claim by Patrick that Mr. Rice had made him by will the trustee of his estate, which amounts to anywhere from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, the charge of forgery both as regards the checks and the will placed against Patrick and Mr. Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones; the arrest of Patrick and Jones and their lodgment in jail, have kept New York interested for over a month in what, by the developments of the day, promises to become the most celebrated of the many celebrated crimes which the courts of this city have been called on to investigate.

The first incident which led up to the climax was the fact disclosed that valet Jones had been taken to the district attorney's office and the subsequent rumor that he had made a confession to the authorities. Before the public had time to learn if the report of a confession was true came the more startling news that during the night Jones had, in his cell in the Tombs, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife given him, he said, by Attorney Patrick, also confined in the Tombs, and for the purpose of getting rid of one witness to Patrick's alleged crime.

His crime, according to the confession of Jones, parts of which the district attorney's office gave out, was nothing less than the murder of the millionaire by Attorney Patrick and the purloining of valuable papers belating to the estate. The taking off of Mr. Rice, says Jones, was done by the internal administration of some poison, supposedly mercury, and the final application of a towel saturated with some anaesthetic, presumably chloroform. That portion of the confession which has to do with the last moments of the old man is the following, given out by the authorities as coming from Jones, the scene taking place in the apartments of the millionaire and he lying sick in bed:

Rice's Last Moments.

"Rice said, 'I am very nervous, Mr. Patrick. I wish you wouldn't trouble me. Please go away.'

"Patrick replied: 'I have some pills for Mr. Rice, that will cure your nervousness.'

"He produced a bottle and uncorked it. The contents smelled to me like some very strong liniment. Then Patrick said to me, 'Get me a towel and a sponge.'

"I got him both. Then Patrick said 'Jones, you have to leave.' I left. As I was leaving Patrick said, 'I'll remain here until Mr. Rice gets to sleep.' He closed the door behind me.

"I stood in the hall for a few minutes and soon I heard Mr. Rice laugh. I thought this was queer, so I pushed open the door. I saw Mr. Rice lying on his back in bed. The towel that I had given Patrick was wrapped around the sponge in a cone shape. This cone was lying directly over Mr. Rice's eyes and nose. Patrick was pressing it down with his right hand. Patrick did not see me, and of course Mr. Rice could not. After seeing what I had seen I went and lay on my bed. Mr. Rice grew very sick. Patrick said to me 'He got a doctor.' I went for one. He pronounced Mr. Rice dead."

Attorney Patrick denies having furnished Jones the penknife and he also denies the statements in the confession.

Jones, after his suicidal attempt, was taken to Bellevue hospital, hastily summoned physicians having just been in time to save him from death through loss of blood. The hospital surgeons said he was slightly better and the chances are that in a few days he will again be returned to the Tombs.

In addition to the confession obtained from Jones much information was obtained from the valet in regard to the finances of the old millionaire and the various documents he signed. This will prove of much value to the Texas heirs in event of civil litigation.

In a Receiver's Hands.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Colonel Thomas W. Scott was appointed receiver of the Home Forum Benefit order, a fraternal insurance society with headquarters in Chicago. State Superintendent of Insurance James R. B. Van Cleave asked the circuit court to make the appointment. The state official in his complaint declares the liabilities of the order as disclosed in its annual statement, received by him last month aggregate $270,000 in excess of the assets.

NO QUARTER

Shown Chinese by German Soldiers, Powers' Attention.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—Considerable importance at the exchanges of the news from China is finding expression here. The intimation in that German censorship over such information is very strict. Letters from privates in China begin to find their way into the Social Democratic papers showing that the German troops give no quarter. The Berliner Tageblatt, printing publishes a letter from a soldier in Peking who said he witnessed the following event:

"Fifty-eight captives, some of them not yet adults, were tied together by their pigtails, beaten heavily by the Germans, compelled to dig their own graves and then shot en masse."

All but Three.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—A semi-official statement asserts that answers to the Anglo-German agreement have been received from all the powers, France and Russia making a reservation regarding article 3 similar to that made by the United States, and Japan making no reservations whatever. This result causes much satisfaction in official circles in Germany, which emphasize the contention that article 3 is directed at all importance, inasmuch as all the powers have accepted articles 1 and 2.

Lost at Sea.

Portland, Or., Nov. 2. — A cablegram received in this city from London states that the Rex, which left Portland Oct. 4 with a cargo of flour for Vladivostok and Hongkong, has been lost at sea. The Portland Flouring Mills company, consignors of the cargo, received the cablegram, but they state that no particulars were given. The Rex had on board about 30,000 barrels of flour, valued at $110,000, and the vessel was worth close to $70,000. Whether the crew was saved or not is not yet known.

Welcomed the French Officers.

Baltimore, Nov. 2. — Rear Admiral Richard of the French navy, who arrived here with two French cruisers, La Cecile and La Sambre, paid his official visit to Mayor Hayes. As usual he was warmly welcomed and was tendered by the mayor the freedom of the city. Admiral Richard, much pleased with the cordial reception, thanked the mayor for his words of welcome. The visitors met a large number of city officials and later called upon and paid their respects to Cardinal Gibbons.

Ordered to Jail.

Louisville, Nov. 2.—W. T. Nugent, son of E. R. Nugent, a bankrupt merchant, was ordered sent to jail by Judge Evans in the United States court to remain until he pays over to the trustee of the creditors of his father $14,253.45. It is charged that the elder Nugent gave this amount to his son, having raised it on a stock of dry goods and by mortgaging his home shortly before filing a bankruptcy petition. Nugent will not appeal.

Sensational Bribery Charge.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—A sensational incident occurred here in the second trial of the Reichsbanker, Sternberg, who was sentenced last April to two years' imprisonment and a three years' loss of honorable citizenship for crime against morality. Police Detective Hirschfelder testified that his superior officer, Tausk, offered him 200,000 marks if he would testify in such a way as to secure the acquittal of the accused and then leave the country.

French Marines Depart.

Paris, Nov. 2.—A French transport left Marseilles with 1,000 marines for Indo-China. Their departure is not connected with the developments in Canton, but was arranged a month ago with a view of replacing the French troops in Indo-China, who were sent to north China. Altogether 2,500 men will be sent forward. An other transport will sail next Tuesday.

McGovern to Meet Gans.

Indianapolis, Nov. 2. Tom C. Harris signed the articles of agreement for a match between Terry McGovern and Joe Gans. It is to occur Dec. 11 before the Tattersall Athletic club, Chicago. Gans is to weigh in at 133 pounds at 7 o'clock and must finish McGovern in six rounds or forfeit. The purse is to be divided, 75 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

Printing Plant Burned.

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 2.—The W. L. Rucher blank book, lithographing and printing house, the largest establishment of its kind in northeastern Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire. The fire started in the boiler room and made rapid progress through the elevator shaft until it enveloped five floors. Loss, $125,000.

HERE AND THERE.

Bunch of News Bits Deftly Trimmed to the Quick.

Russian crops for 1900 considerably below the average.

Count Tolstoi, Russian novelist, ill from the effects of a fall.

Explosion of gas in a Massillon (O.) mine killed John Durosa.

Slaughter house of Ansinger Brothers, Dayton, O., burned. Loss, $10,000.

Crew of the British steamer Iradale arrested at a German port, charged with mutiny.

North German Lloyd Steamship company buying structural iron in the United States.

Charles Smith, member of Lafayette (Pa.) college football team, fatally injured during a game.

Express train on the St. Paul and Duluth ran into an open switch near Hinckley, Minn. Brakeman Rapp was killed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Florida fruit farm of 80 acres, 8 acres under cultivation, about 150 orange, plum and other fruit trees, about 40 grape, 12 acres of timber, frame house 20x30 ft., well, extra good drain well and iron pump, place is fenced with board fence, ½ mile from postoffice, 11 miles from county seat, population of over 3,000, good title. Will exchange for Marion property. Price $1,500.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Three lots in Columbus, Ohio, in Avondale addition, will take Marion residence property and assume some incumbrance. Price $1000.

FOR SALE—Eight room dwelling on Bailey ave. and Columbia, cellar under all, wall cistern, grocery room, barn. Will take cheaper property in exchange. Price $2500.

LIPPINCOTT BROS.,
Bennett Building. Phone 308.

Camden Memorial Building.

Make Me An OFFER.

For Sale or Exchange—The property known as the Marion Pool Company, one-half acre, with buildings and machinery, will take Marion property.

On north Main street, property combining residence, tin shop and livery barn. A good investment. See me about it quick.

Residence on east Church St., 8 rooms, splendid location, very desirable, will sell for cash or terms.

For Sale fine dwelling on Leader street, furnace, two lots and barn. Splendid property.

E. E. LAWTON,
Phone 308. Real Estate Agent.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 25 Pills, 50c boxes contain 50 Pills. 25c boxes contain 25 Pills. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by

The Oumble Pharmacy, N. Main St.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 1.—Pork—Quiet; mess 12.50 @ 12.75.

Lard—Firm; steam rendered 7.55.

Butter—Receipts 2,462; moderately active, state dairy 15 @ 21; do creamery 16 @ 23½; Western dq 16 @ 22½.

Eggs—Receipts 6,765; moderate demand; state 20 @ 27; Western 16½ @ 21.

Tallow—Steady; city 4½ bid; country 4¼ @ 4½.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 2 cars; market very dull and tending lower. Some good cattle left yet.

Hogs—Receipts 10 cars; market active, stronger. Heavy grades 4.82 @ 4.87½; mixed and mediums 4.80 @ 4.85; bulk 4.85; pigs 4.75 @ 4.80; roughs 4.75 @ 4.40; stags 3.50 @ 4.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 14 cars; market exceedingly dull. Top lambs, natives, 6.10 @ 6.15; culls to good 5 @ 5.90; top mixed sheep 3.70 @ 3.80; culls to fair 2 @ 3.65; wethers and yearlings 3.85 @ 4.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Wheat—December 73¾ to 74¼, closed at 73¾.

Corn—November 29½ to 30, December unchanged at 31¾ to 25½, closing at 25.

Oats—December 22 @ 23¼, closing at 22.

Provisions—January products ranged: Pork 11.22½ to 11.35; lard 6.67½ to 6.75; ribs 5.95 to 6.05.

TOLEDO

Toledo, O., Nov. 1.—Wheat—Cash 76½; December 77½. Corn—No. 2 mixed 37. Oats—No. 2 mixed 22½. Rye—No. 2, 54. Clover seed—Cash 6.90; December 6.95. Timothy not quoted.

SILVER SWINDLE.

Is Simply Silent and Not Dead—Some Southern Opinions.

That the silver swindle is simply silent, and not dead, in the Democratic heart, is shown by Southern quotations. Bailey of Texas declared as much on the stump in his own state only lately. The Mobile Register treats imperialism, trusts and calamity, as of no account, and insists that the only issue before the country is Mr. Bryan and his policy of silver which "he will carry out, having the will and the firmness necessary for the fulfillment of his promises." As to silver, matter "is to be decided now, it says. Another Southern Democratic organ, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, declares that "the imperialism plank in the platform, like the feathers and paint on the Indian brave, are good enough for show and to arouse enthusiasm, but of very little use for effective fighting." "Disloyalty to silver," the Commercial Appeal adds, "is disloyalty to Bryan, who is the incarnation of free silver."

SPINAL weaknesses readily cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.

PART ONE 8 PAGES.

PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - NOVEMBER 3

Justice seems to have been done in the Ferrell case notwithstanding the jury had the measles.

Old man Roorback will probably prepare to advance to the center of the political stage this week.

Is Mr. G. Cleveland's denial of the report that he predicted a landslide for Bryan hot enough for you?

The president's Thanksgiving proclamation reads like a benediction on the glory and prosperity of the country.

Akron is redeeming her reputation by prosecuting her rioters, the first one tried having been found guilty.

Mr. Bryan has broken the speech-making record. He has just delivered thirty little pop-up affairs in one day.

"A lie will travel faster than the truth," but Mr. Cleveland's denial is giving that fake interview a mighty fast run.

Ex-President Harrison says "the full dinner pail" is not a sordid emblem. Doc Norton says it is. Now there you are.

Apathy or no apathy, nearly every political meeting that has been held in Marion this campaign has demonstrated the need of a city hall.

Curiosity to see a nice, plump "political martyr," with his hair parted in the middle, is securing for Mr. Monnett some good-sized crowds.

And Mr. McKinley will, according to present indications, continue to write the country's Thanksgiving proclamations for four years more.

Mr. John R. McLean, it is thought, will succeed in so arranging his affairs that he will be able to regret his inability to preside at the Cincinnati Bryan meeting.

Dick Croker is advising Democrats to use violence at the polls. Dick may yet be driven to the necessity of chaining his $1,000 bull pup to the palladium of liberty.

If the weather permits, Mr. Grover Cleveland may decide to take his bait-can and fishing tackle and go off somewhere to commune with his own thoughts on election day.

Davis, the Republican candidate for recorder, is a capable young man. He didn't want the nomination, but it is to his credit to make as good a run as possible, since his party has honored him with its faith and confidence.

Dr. James Wilson McMurray is making a lively canvass for the office of coroner. McMurray is one of Marion's popular young physicians. He was with the soldier boys in Porto Rico.

Uncle Jerry Ellmaker, candidate for infirmary director, is one of the best men who ever run for office in Marion county. Honest and capable, he would be a valuable acquisition to the infirmary board.

R. R. Davids is making a lively run for commissioner. Davids hails from Prospect township, and upon his election hinges the question whether the southern tier of townships shall have representation on the board of commissioners. No man has better qualifications for membership on the board than Davids.

Of course you will give the county ticket due consideration before you go to the polls Tuesday. The Republicans present a fine list of candidates. Davids for commissioner, Davis for recorder, Ellmaker for infirmary director, and McMurray for coroner make a splendid ticket. You will find them near the bottom of the big ballot, under the eagle.

Agoncillo, located in Paris, has issued a manifesto to the American people with the hope of influencing them to vote against McKinley. It seems safe to suggest that the great majority of American people are not yet quite ready to vote to please Agoncillo or his chief, the bloodthirsty Aguinaldo, who arranged for a massacre of American soldiers whose only offense had been to rescue him and his people from the oppression of the Spanish government. It is possible that Agoncillo has been misled as to the true spirit of the American people by some of the so-called "anti-imperialist" talk that has been indulged in more or less during the political campaign now rapidly coming to an end.

What's the matter with Dr. Norton anyway? The doctor doesn't seem to be a success on the stump this year, not in Marion county at least. Time was when "one blast on his bugle-horn were worth a thousand men." He used to stand radiant before his audiences, touch off a little of the red fire of eloquence and have the people jumping up and cracking their heels together and proclaiming the greatness of Norton. "The dapper little doctor" is as handsome as ever. It's not that. He has the same tailor's fashion plate appearance; his voice retains its mellow sweetness; his bosom heaves under emotion with the same vibrant regularity. He seems like the same old Doc of yore, but he isn't. Two terms of official life at Washington have made him more round, but that's not what's the matter with him. People would not object simply to added embonpoint. We fear—and it approaches the haunting nightmare state of alarm—that Doc has worn out, that the desire of the people to hear him has become threadbare. They once panted after Doc's eloquence as the hart panteth after the waterbrook, but not this year. They are onto his curves; he doesn't come up to expectations; he seems to have reached the zenith of his greatness, and is now on the retrograde. In short, Doc is a blow-out fuse. Wherefore these observations? Our congressman seems to have been particularly unfortunate at LaRue the other evening. The Star has received a communication from a lady of that town, voicing, as she claims, the sentiment of her sisters who went to hear the doctor and were disappointed and disgusted. LaRue Republicans are rejoicing and Democrats are correspondingly displeased. They are sore, and feel that Doc has done their cause more harm than good. One Democrat went out on the street, after the lecture, and openly avowed his purpose of bolting the ticket. Disgust at LaRue is thick enough to cut. Doc did it.

One of the great surprises of the campaign is the rapid way in which Senator Hanna has developed into a forceful campaign speaker. His speeches are not in a class with those of the familiar campaign orator. They are not polished off for the occasion, but they have force back of them, and Mr. Hanna deals with questions as he would with a business proposition, delivering a sledge-hammer blow here and another there, every blow making his opponents see stars. The curiosity to see him has brought him immense audiences, which a less conspicuous and less talked-about man could not hope to attract. This opportunity has been taken advantage of, with the result that Mr. Hanna has been able to do some effective work on the stump.

Mr. Bryan's 1896 predictions have received a great deal of attention during the present campaign. In that year of political turmoil and strife Mr. Bryan was so unutterably unfortunate as to go wrong in every prophecy he made as to what would happen if the cause which he represented was not endorsed at the polls. Had he not launched forth with a new set of predictions this year those of 1896 would probably receive less attention, but every effort he makes to foretell the calamity that is to follow in the event of his second defeat merely serves to call attention to his false prophecies four years ago. Mr. Bryan's position before the people this year seems to be a great deal more difficult than the one he occupied during his "first battle," when his theories were yet to be proven false by actual experience.

Coin Harvey, the apostle of free silver and free trade, is making a tour of Ohio on a missionary scheme of some sort. It is his plan to go to the county seats, have a number of the leading Democrats meet him by appointment, and hold a session behind closed doors. What transpires is unknown, but it has been noted that the Democrats called into consultation always leave the presence of Coin in a pleasant frame of mind. His last stop was at Washington C. H., where he consulted with a dozen representative Democrats, and then dropped out of town, so quietly and mysteriously that the Democratic organ in Fayette county forgot to say anything about it.—Columbus Journal.

This will be recognized as Coin's regular program, which was followed here recently, when there came near being committed the error of getting too many Democrats present at the whispering concert. It is but fair to believe, however, that the happy frame of mind in which the Bryanesque Democrats leave the presence of the mighty Coin is but the natural reflex of the consciousness of having touched the hem of the garment of Greatness, of having imbibed at the fountain of financial wisdom.

The Washington Post gives the following Bryanesque recipe for answering a question: "Take four quarts of confidence, add a broad grin, and stir until it reaches the following consistency: 'If a Republican tells you the moon is not made of green cheese, ask him why it is that none of the recognized scientists has ever seriously denied the assertion.'"

Marion county Republicans will round-up their enthusiasm Saturday night.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson says he believes Mr. Bryan will carry Ohio by 50,000 majority. Poor Adlai.

A great many thoughtful people, Democrats, as well as Republicans, will think twice before they vote to extend Tammany influence to national affairs.

The Washington Post makes the observation that President McKinley appears to be about the only prominent man who declines to become excited over the political situation.

It is believed that the fellows who threw the stones, bricks, eggs and vegetables, and attack free speech in the name of "liberty," will be found by the returns to have been on the losing side.

Republicans were quick to pronounce Secretary Root's speech one of the greatest of the campaign. Now that they find it has aroused so much Democratic criticism they will regard it as worth reading again.

"Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet."—Bryan.

Such an endorsement of the most corrupt political gang in existence, and of the big chief who manipulates it, puts Mr. Bryan in a most unfortunate position. His worst political enemy could scarcely have expected him to glorify an institution that is notably corrupt in the manipulation of New York politics. Should Mr. Bryan be elected, after this declaration, it is easy to foresee that the great Tammany and its prophet would dominate national affairs as they now dominate municipal affairs in New York. "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet!"

Something is going on. We borrow the language of the Washington Post as a suggestion of what that something is: Thirty thousand political speakers on the stump day and night; a thousand or more of partisan newspapers heated up to the boiling point, pouring out to the people their one-side arguments and appeals; every variety of opinion presented in every conceivable way in the histories and by the daily, weekly, and monthly press, solid reason ornately expressed, as well as demagogical rant rudely mouthed; dignity and decency here and there—and elsewhere vulgarity there—this is the campaign drawing to a close, and which will practically end with the close of the week.

Jones on Trusts.

In an article from the pen of Goldsmith Sam Jones, published in the New York Independent of the date of February 23, 1899, that esteemed gentleman said:

"The people are trying as never before to get together. We see it in countless ways. The growth of the trusts and business corporations is an indication, and while the growth of trusts has been pointed at as something to occasion alarm, I see no reason for anxiety concerning them. The trusts and combines are the natural growth of our social condition. Competition has served its purpose. Development of machinery and the perfection of the instruments of production have brought about this condition and have demonstrated to all thoughtful men the failure of competition.

"Men want to love each other and in spite of all obstacles men will love each other. This spiritual fact is fundamental in human affairs, and the trusts today are teaching the people the most valuable lesson of economy and of production. I am well aware that it is not a moral motive that animates the upbuilding of the trusts. I am also indifferent to the fact. We are learning that trusts are useful."

The above is more interesting now than it was when Mr. Jones wrote it. At that time he was Sam Jones, the advocate of a golden rule, with ideas of his own. He recognized no party then. Jones is now advocating the election of Bryan and denouncing trusts in which, less than two years since, he saw nothing to occasion alarm. Then he was "learning that trusts are useful." Now he is finding them very hurtful. Less than two years ago Jones was simply Jones. Now he is Jones, the Bryanite, the advocate of the election of a man who can see no hope for the future except that which would come with his election. A great many people will prefer the Jones of old—Jones as he was, instead of Jones as he is; they will rather think of Jones, the advocate of his own independent ideas, than of the Jones who has become subservient to the political ambitions of another.

While Mr. Bryan is tearing around over the country in an excited state of anxiety Mr. McKinley sits quietly down and writes a nice, calm Thanksgiving proclamation.

Murderer Ferrell danced a jig after the jury had returned its verdict of guilty. Murderer Ferrell's heels seem to be fully as light as his head.

Don't feel discouraged because you are only one of that grand total of 76,295,220.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

But Overcoats first. You know they are a hobby with us. Never get tired of telling you of them—and the half has not yet been told.

More than one hundred styles to show you and hardly a garment amongst them that isn't as much CUSTOM MADE as though you had left your measure for it. Ready made but made for us without any of the ready made ear-marks—made to conform with the very best high-class Eastern tailors' ideas.

If you are in doubt, settle it by

COMING and SEEING.

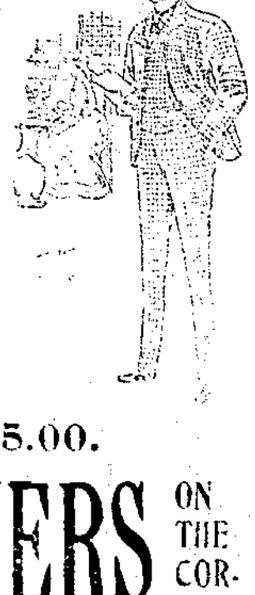
Start at the beginning:

$5.50, $7, $7.50, $9 and $10

for Kerseys, Coverts and Oxford Cheviots.

$12, $13.50 and $15

you find the very popular styles of Raglans and Box Coats.



$18, $20, $22, $25

you'll find the new Swagger Great Coat, the Bradford, more Raglans and the Paddocks.

And you'll find the same nobby styles in Suits. What's new is here. What's here is new. Plain or loud patterns—for little money or for much and worth what we ask, be it

$4.50 or $25.00.

KLEINMAIERS ON THE CORNER.

A Unique Case.

A man has been found who is against Bryan on the silver issue, against Bryan on the issue of imperialism, against Bryan on the issue of militarism, against Bryan on the issue of trusts, and hopeful of Bryan's election only in case the people can be convinced, during the short time intervening between now and the election, that the way to continue prosperity is to put Bryan in the white house. This remarkable man is Mr. Peter Warner of Reading, Pa., a member of the Democratic committee of Berks county, and a prominent manufacturer who stands at the head of large industrial enterprises. Four years ago Mr. Warner was a gold Democrat and refused to support Bryan, but this year he announces that he will vote for Bryan, merely to be with his old party and avoid loneliness. At a Democratic ward meeting in Reading the other day the ex-Mr. Warner had the following to say:

"On this line I would say that, while a great deal has been said during this campaign on the 'paramount issue,' in my opinion the paramount issue is prosperity and the continued happiness of the people, and I believe the election will turn entirely upon this issue, and that unless we can persuade the people that with Mr. Bryan's election prosperity will be continued he will not be elected. The talk about imperialism and militarism, in my opinion, amounts to nothing; it will make no votes either way.

"The discussion on the subject of trusts will make and lose votes, but after all that can be said or done, the fact is that there will remain the labor combination or trust on the one hand and the industrial on the other, and, in my opinion, both have come to stay."

Any Democrat who can extract comfort for his party from that remarkable speech is welcome to it. It simply casts to the winds every Democratic argument of the campaign on silver, imperialism, militarism and the trusts, and leave Bryan's success to hinge entirely upon Democratic ability to induce the people that present prosperity will continue if he is elected, a very hopeless proposition.

Wheat Prices Paralleled.

Mr. M. H. Davis, president and treasurer of the Shelby Mill company, which operates elevators at Shelby and LaRue, has prepared some interesting statistics on the prices paid for wheat in Marion county during the past eight years. In a letter to Mr. J. H. Leonard of LaRue Mr. Davis gives his figures, which tell their own story, in the following interesting manner:

Shelby, O., Oct. 24, 1900.

J. H. Leonard, Esq., LaRue, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I think you will be interested in some wheat price statistics as pertaining to the market at LaRue during the past eight years. In looking over our records I find that the following were the prices we were paying farmers at LaRue on Oct. 1st of the years mentioned:

1893, 60c per bu.	1897, 90c per bu.
1894, 48c per bu.	1898, 65c per bu.
1895, 55c per bu.	1899, 65c per bu.
1896, 50c per bu.	1900, 75c per bu.
Average, 53¾c	Average, 73¾c

Gain in average price on October 1st during the last four years of Republican administration, 20¾c per bushel, or nearly 40 per cent on the price. Inasmuch as Marion county raises on an average annually of about 450,000 bushels of wheat, his argument ought to strike home to the farmers with a great deal of force. I think in the matter of wool the statistics would show a gain for the last four years of nearly 100 per cent. The above figures on wheat are taken from our books and I know them to be correct. I was surprised myself to note the difference. The annual crop of wheat in this country is pretty close to 500,000,000 bushels. I do not think there is any doubt but that the average difference between the two four-year periods, as above shown, has prevailed pretty much all over the country, and 20c per bushel on 500,000,000 bushels is a great deal of money. All of which our Democratic farmer friends should take into consideration when preparing to make a wise choice for candidates. I take it for granted that any man of careful mind and thrifty habits will endeavor to act wisely in the decision of so important a matter as choice of president. Yours truly,

M. H. Davis.

These figures may contain some surprises for those who have not given the subject any considerable thought. Mr. Davis' parallel of prices under Cleveland's administration and under McKinley's incomplete term give a comparison that is intensely interesting to those who have the material welfare of the country in mind at this time.

Mr. Croker seems to be feeling quite violent over the outlook.

WELL KNOWN HERE

Is the Groom at a Wedding Solemnized at Bellefontaine.

The following from Monday's Bellefontaine Examiner will be of interest to the friends of F. O. Ramsey, who is well known here:

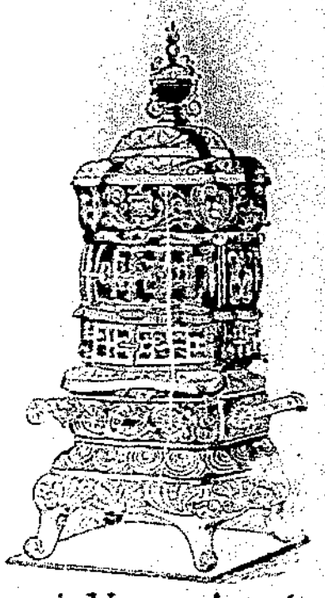
At the Methodist parsonage Sunday evening at 8:45, Rev. Thomas Campbell united in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Franklin O. Rhoads of the Daily Examiner advertising department and Miss Maud Carroll of Harper. The ceremony was witnessed by a few immediate friends and was a very impressive one and followed by felicitations which were sincere.

YOU'LL FIND IT McClains IS THE ANSWER

The Greatest Stove Stock in Marion

YOU WILL FIND HERE!

Jewel Stoves and Ranges



are perfection in stove building! Prices are no higher than inferior stoves! You can't make a mistake here!

Moore's Steel Gem,

a steel stove at a low price. This is the most famous stove sold! Price $22 to $30. If you don't happen to have the cash you can arrange it on easy payments.

DID YOU BUY A BORN RANGE AT $37.50?

BURGLARS SHOT AT

Mr. F. P. Phillips of Marengo Pops Away at Two of Them Last Monday Night.

THEY RETURN THE COMPLIMENT

The Honsebreakers Are Discovered as They Are Making Away from the Cooley and Phillips Homes Which They Had Burglarized—Marion County Notes.

Cardington, Nov. 2.—Fred Trefz of Richland township is building a new house.

Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Beckel of Richland township gave a dinner to a number of friends and relatives.

Fred Axtheim of Richland township completed his chicken house last week. The structure is made of hollow brick and is a fine one. Mr. Axtheim is one of the few farmers in that section who believes, and has clearly demonstrated, that poultry raising is a profitable business. He expects to raise all kinds of poultry on a large scale.

George Yake was in Marion on business last week.

Rev. A. Ebert of Richland township returned Thursday of last week from a two weeks' visit at Stillwater, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Kate Mochel of Waldo and Mrs. W. G. Haas of Cardington spent last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heimlich of Richland township.

Mr. and Mrs. Witze, of Richland township are both seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Monday night burglars looted the homes of F. P. Phillips and Henry Cooley of Marengo. At the Cooley home they secured Mr. Cooley's old clothing, a piece of tobacco and eighteen cents. At the Phillips home they secured nothing. Mr. Phillips sleeps in his store. He saw the men standing in the alley and fired at them, and the men fired back. The burglars made good their escape.

William Thew and family of Caledonia visited Mrs. A. M. Sipe in Cardington Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Renz, aged fifty-nine years, died Saturday of typhoid fever.

A Pocketbook Lost.

Mrs. James B. Beaver, while driving north of the city Thursday, lost her pocketbook containing almost twenty dollars. wk

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles. Monarch over pain of every sort—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

AT AGOSTA

Halloween Is Passed in a Very Quiet Manner.

Agosta, O., Nov. 2.—Rev. B. F. Reading and family are visiting at the parsonage.

George Blake is very sick with typhoid fever.

Charles Rush of Hardin county and Truman Cole of Marion, Michigan, were the guests of G. T. Neubaum and family Sunday.

Mr. Eversoll of Prospect is visiting at Dr. Dowell's.

Wilson Gongway was the guest of his brother the past week.

Will Beckley has secured work on the Big Four and is at present in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cleveland have returned from Philadelphia.

Miss Clara Hathaway is visiting relatives in Akron.

Wilson Imbody of Marion was here Thursday.

The Agosta Grain company has built another corn crib. It holds three thousand bushels.

The Epworth league will give a course of four lectures this winter. The first will be given Friday, November 9, by Frank Fox. Tickets are on sale for forty cents for the course. Single admission twenty cents.

An aunt of Mrs. Thomas Mason is visiting her this week.

Ed and Harry Shultz drove to Prospect Thursday.

The local school is moving along nicely under the superintendency of Frank Stoll.

Marshal Carey warned the boys that no Halloween pranks would be allowed on account of the sick, and all was quiet.

The semi-annual session of Grand and Montgomery township Sunday schools will be held in the M. E. church at LaRue, Sunday afternoon and evening, November 11.

FINE AVERAGES

Are Attained by Pupils of Sub-School District No. 2.

Below will be found the general averages of the pupils of sub-district No. 2 for term:

Class A—Hazel Denman, 94; Alma Augenstein, 94; Mary Schweinfurth, 94; Lawrence Denman, 93; Nora Schweinfurth, 91; Emma Augenstine, 92; Harry Denman, 95; Marie Bland, 96; Tillie Augenstein, 97; Lottie Oberst, 93; Amelie Campbell, 95; Samuel Schweinfurth, 91; Mabel Denman, 94.

Class B—Emma Knappenberger, 91; Alven Augenstein, 94; Inez Knappenberger, 88; Stella Reely, 90; Norma Augenstein, 92; Freeda Reely, 88.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kennel of Cedarville have just returned home from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Shelby county, Missouri.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NICE CATCH MADE

Charles Meyers, Wanted at Wabash, in the Hoosier State, Is Apprehended Here.

HE IS HELD BY LOCAL OFFICALS

Till Officer Arrives from Wabash and Takes Him Back To Answer to the Charge of Stealing $175—Notes and News Picked Up in and About the Police Station.

Officers Masterson and Monahan made a splendid catch Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. About noon Wednesday a message was received by Marshal Davidson from Wabash, Indiana, asking him to be on the lookout for Charles Meyers, who was wanted there for stealing $175. The man was described as weighing from 150 to 160 pounds, wearing a cap and dark clothes, having dark curly hair and being about eighteen years of age.

The description was given to the officers and, with Mr. Davidson, they were not long in discovering that a young fellow about eighteen or nineteen years of age, answering that description had registered as C. F. Smith at the Gaston House on Monday evening. The officers further ascertained that he had been quite lavish in the expenditure of money since his arrival in Marion.

During the afternoon the resorts of West Marion were visited, but the proprietors and inmates denied that he had been there. Afterward, however, they admitted that the fellow had visited them, but had left. Meyers, or Smith, had, on the night before, reported that he had lost an overcoat. Officer Masterson told one of the young men with whom Meyers had associated while here, that the overcoat had been found. A few minutes after that the young fellow, with a companion, put in his appearance, meeting Officers Masterson and Monahan on the court house corner. They placed him under arrest.

The young man was dumbfounded when he learned what was wanted. He began to tell stories to try and prevent the officers from locking him up. He said first that he had come from Danville, Illinois; then that his home was in Detroit, and that he was a baker on his way to Cleveland, but finally said he had come from Wabash to Huntington and then here, and that at Wabash he had given his mother $200.

At the White Pigeon the young man told one of the girls that he had given two girls at Wabash forty dollars before he left. This tallied with the message sent here from Wabash, for just before leaving there, Meyers had given two girls twenty dollars each.

When searched the prisoner had $19.70 on his person. He also wore a new suit of clothes which he had purchased in this city. He requested that he be sent back to Wabash as soon as possible, but still denied his guilt and said his name was Smith.

Word was sent to the Wabash officials and a charge of suspicion was placed against the man.

Deputy Sheriff Brewer of Wabash arrived here Thursday and at once recognized the prisoner as Meyers. Meyers admitted that he was the man wanted and confessed his guilt. He was employed in a bakery at Wabash, and learning that another employe of the bakery had $175 in his trunk, opened it and took the money. He was anxious to get back home, and the officer left with him on Chicago and Erie train 13 that afternoon.

Mr. Brewer complimented the Marion officers for their splendid work before he left town.

Seven extra men were placed on the police force Wednesday night and, with the regular day and night forces on duty, there were sixteen men looking after the peace of the city. Still there were many complaints in regard to the pranks of small boys. Rigs were stolen, bill boards and gates suspended from trees, small buildings turned over, and one or two windows broken. The damage done was not near so great as in former years, however. The youngsters confined themselves, the greater part of the evening, to throwing corn and beans at windows.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

YOU WILL NOT

be dissatisfied with your purchase if you go to The Ark.

We handle a standard line of merchandise.

42-In cut tarred twine 200 strings 19c
$1.00 Stove boards, wood back 69c
The Ark Alarm clock, warranted 69c
Table oil cloth, per yd 15c
Floor oil cloth, per yd... 50c to 25c
8 Lbs nails for 25c
Solid steel hatchets 60c
Cast steel hatchets 35c
Steel stove pipe, per joint 15c
Good elbows, each 10c
Coal buckets ..... 45c to 10c
Cotton batting, per roll 4c
Enameled steel coffee pots 15c
Men's fleeced lined underwear ..... 45c to 25c

THE ARK.

143 S. Main St. J. B. LAYTON.

CALEDONIA NOTES

Happenings in the Little Village on the Whetstone.

Caledonia, Oct. 31.—It does not seem like election times in this little village. People are too busy chasing the nimble shilling. All are too prosperous to whittle store boxes and talk politics.

John Booth, who is attending college at Delaware, spent Sunday with his parents and wheeled back to Delaware Monday.

Quite a number of Caledonia people attended the wedding of Mr. George T. Thompson and Miss Myrtle May Keller, Thursday last at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Keller of Tully township.

Harry Fields is going to school at Reno, Nevada, and is gaining in health.

Edward Koch, son of Martin Koch, and Miss Anna Hipsher, daughter of Andrew Hipsher, were quietly married at the M. P. parsonage by Rev. Booth, Thursday night of last week. The young couple will occupy the farm lately occupied by Martin Koch, who is now a resident of Caledonia.

C. E. Kelley is in Cleveland on business.

Charley and Susie Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Key and Mr and Mrs. Tom Switzer spent Sunday with the William Wier family north of town.

Mrs. Burt Harner of Marion, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to her home.

Mrs. D. Steckey of Buffalo is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Harrison.

Rev. E. J. V. Booth went to Delaware Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs William Whitsell.

J. L. Fell is in bed nursing a bad cold.

Word was telephoned from Mariana, Morrow county, Tuesday, that a horse and buggy had been stolen there and to look out for it.

MRS. MARY GANNON

Dies at the Home of Her Son on Cayuga Street.

Mrs. Mary Gannon died Wednesday at 6 o'clock at the home of her son, Thomas Gannon of Cayuga street.

For several years Mrs. Gannon has been a sufferer from dropsy. For the past five weeks she has been confined to her bed.

The deceased was seventy-three years of age. Her husband, John Gannon, and a family of grown children are left to mourn her death.

The funeral took place from St. Mary's church Thursday morning at [illegible] taken to Pharisburg, Union county, for interment.

OLD FELT HAT

Probably Saves the Life of a Workman on the Sewer.

An old felt hat probably saved the life of a laborer on the George street sewer Tuesday afternoon. A man named Kruskamp was employed in the excavation, some twenty feet below the surface of the ground, when a large rock fell and struck him on the head. The hat deadened the blow.

Kruskamp was rendered unconscious and a deep gash was cut in his head. He was removed to the office of Dr. A. B. McMurray, where his wounds were dressed.

TO SUPREME COURT

The Case of Phillips Against Carter Is Taken Tuesday.

The case of James E. Phillips against John A. Carter was filed in the supreme court Tuesday, on error to the circuit court of Marion county.

Liver complaints cured by Beecham's Pills.

A FINE RECEPTION

Tendered Rev. O. D. Burt, the New Pastor of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Burt.

QUITE A PROGRAM IS RENDERED

Mr. W. C. Stafford Voices the Welcome of the Church, Revs. A. R. Taylor and H. H. Fleer in Behalf of Ministerial Association and Secretary Owen for the Y. M. C. A.

The members of the Christian church gave an informal reception at the church Tuesday evening in honor of Rev. O. D. Burt, the new pastor, and Mrs. Burt.

The reception was attended by many friends not identified with the congregation, and by a number of the members of the Marion Ministerial association.

After a pleasant welcome had been extended to the guests of the evening and an introduction to Mr. Burt and his estimable wife, a program of brief addresses and vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed.

Mr. W. C. Stafford, a prominent member of the Christian congregation, opened the program with a brief address of welcome, in which he expressed the pleasure of not only the congregation, but also of the residents of the city to receive Rev. Mr. Burt and family.

Rev. Alfred R. Taylor, representing the Ministerial association, welcomed the newest pastor in a few well-chosen and appropriate remarks, and was followed by Rev. H. H. Fleer, who also, as a member of the association, extended a warm welcome to the new pastor.

Secretary H. E. Owen of the Y. M. C. A. made a pleasing address of welcome, and was followed by Mr. Burt, who gave an able and earnest response to the kind words expressed by his new friends.

After the addresses, Miss Metta Raymer sang "The Holy City" and "The Hymn You Love the Best," and Master Elmer Berry sang "Little Black Me." The vocal contributions were heartily encored.

During the evening Miss Mayme Webber contributed several instrumental selections, which were highly appreciated by all.

At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening was given to social intermingling.

In connection with this affair something of the experience of Rev. Mr. Burt will be of interest.

The honored gentleman was born in Ontario, Canada and his early life was passed on a farm in that country. After receiving a good common school education, he entered Hiram college, from which institution he graduated in 1891. Rev. Mr. Burt's first pastorate was at Bellefontaine, and during his work in that city a fine new church was erected. After a season of work as a state evangelist in Nebraska, which was attended with great success, he accepted a call from the First Christian church of Omaha, which he accepted. As pastor of this congregation he accomplished much in fifteen months of earnest endeavor, but failing health made it necessary for him to retire from active work for the season. With restored health, Mr. Burt has accepted a call here.

REV. O. D. BURT

Probate Court.

Edward Koch and Rebecca A. Hipsher have been licensed to marry.

John Wesley Knight and Belva Ethel Pearsal and Roy H. Mohr and Mattie Berry were licensed to marry.

Miss Elizabeth Nowland and Francis E. H. Case, have been granted a license to marry.

Jesse C. Walters and Addie M. Sivey, Charley Fraver and Anna Worthington and Arthur Jerue and Katie Carr have been granted marriage licenses.

Charles E. Huffman and Delilah A. Osborn have been licensed to marry.

Federal Officer Here.

Deputy United States Marshal Waggoner was in the city Wednesday night and took a drive into the country, but did not say what his mission here was. He did state, however, that there were other persons under bonds being investigated in this vicinity, and that he would return here again within a couple of days, and would probably make some arrests.

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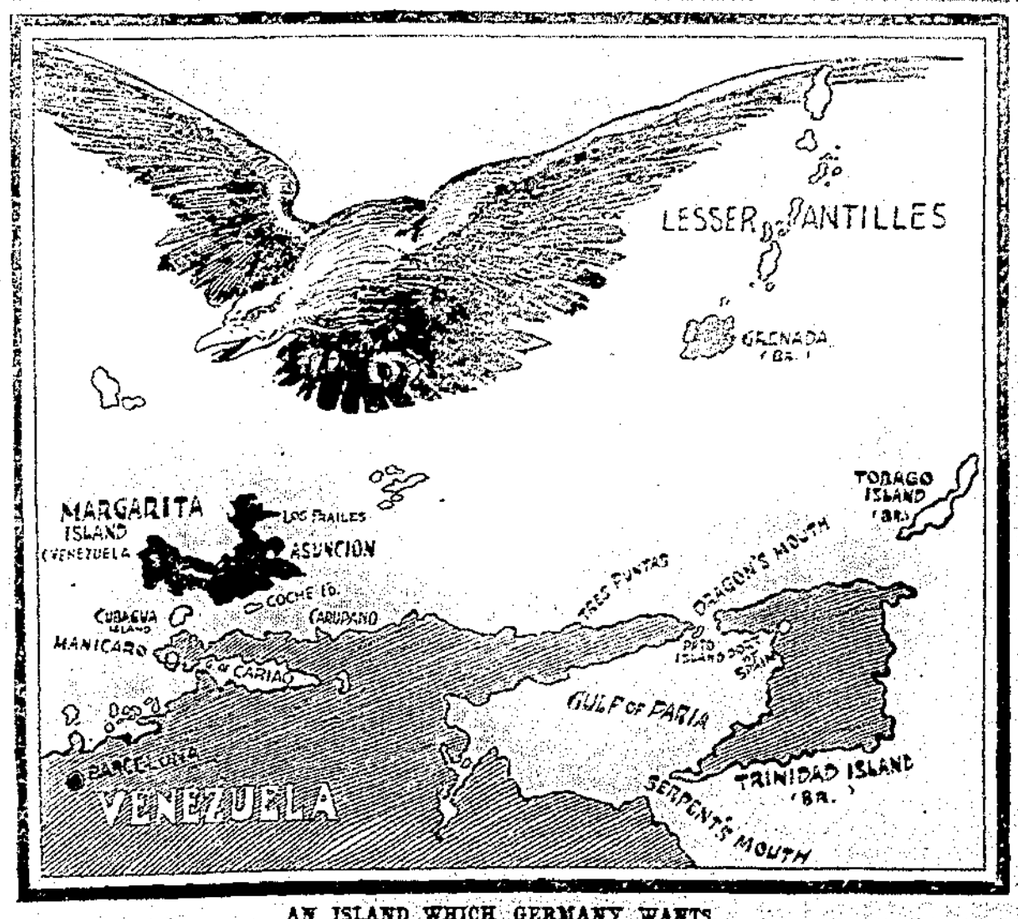
Liver complaints cured by Beecham's Pills.



AN ISLAND WHICH GERMANY WANTS.

The attempt of Germany to establish a coaling station on Margarita island, owned by Venezuela, stirs up the bird of freedom in defense of the Monroe doctrine. Venezuela seems willing to consider a proposition to lease the island to Germany, but it is quite likely that such a move would cause trouble. The negotiations are still pending, and diplomatic correspondence on the subject is being exchanged.

THE TOUR OF HANNA

Hoosierdom Turns Out by Thousands To Meet the Distinguished Buckeye Senator.

GREETING OF WHISTLES HEARTY

When the Senator Arrives at South Bend While He Is Cheered by Many Democrats—At Goshen He Speaks to Largest Crowd Since the Visit of Blaine.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 1.—Senator Hanna paid South Bend a brief visit Wednesday. The weather was cloudy and somewhat chilly, but the reception was enthusiastic. Because of the brief stay there were no arrangements for a demonstration. Hanna was driven through several streets, and spoke from a stand erected two squares north of the Lake Shore passenger station. Along the line houses and yards were handsomely decorated. Hanna was introduced by Congressman Brick. While the crowd in the streets was not as large as when Roosevelt was here, the audience Hanna addressed was fully as great as Roosevelt's.

Hanna was greeted by the whistling of all the factories and locomotives for ten minutes. In his speech, he said if Bryan put into effect all the monstrous remedies he proposed, the industries of the country would be paralyzed. He spoke bitterly of Bryan, asking:

"What did he ever do?"

A voice answered: "Went to war."

"Yes, as far as Florida," responded Hanna.

A voice yelled: "You bet your boots on McKinley."

"Yes," answered Hanna, "and I'm willing to be my clothes. But I've only got four suits and can't bet five to one."

Hanna at Elkhart.

Elkhart, Nov. 1.—After speaking to a crowd of four thousand people at South Bend, yesterday, Senator Hanna reached his private car in the railroad yards to find it surrounded by hundreds anxious to shake hands with him. He seemed to have entirely recovered from his earlier fatigue, and shook hands with all who could get up to the platform. He said he was greatly pleased at the demonstration.

The run from South Bend to this place was made without a stop. At some of the stations along the route crowds had gathered and cheered as the train passed. The senator made a very brief speech here and was loudly cheered. There were some cheers for Bryan.

An Enormous Crowd.

Goshen, Ind., Nov. 1.—Senator Hanna's train arrived here yesterday at 2:10 o'clock. A crowd numbering several thousand met the train at the depot and the senator and his party were escorted to the court house square, where another crowd of several thousand were waiting. Old residents of the town say there were more people in the town yesterday than since the visit of James G. Blaine in the '80's. Hanna's speech was in part a repetition of that in South Bend. He said the real issue of the campaign was the welfare of the whole people, and as the country has been prosperous under McKinley he did not believe they would transfer the government to Bryan and the Democrats. The senator also declared that the success of Bryan's theories meant anarchy and expressed the utmost confidence that McKinley would be elected. The speaker was frequently cheered and the references to his own alleged wickedness caused hearty laughs.

SIZZLING RETORT

Is Made by Mr. Eckels to the Charge That He Used His Office as Comptroller.

TO PROTECT A NATIONAL BANK

He Admits He Did All in His Power To Save It—Says Bryan and His Managers Are the Only Ones Who Find Satisfaction in Business Failures.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—The Democratic national committee Wednesday sanctioned an attack on James H. Eckels, who was comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland, and who has taken the stump for McKinley, by giving out a statement through the press bureau charging Eckels, as comptroller, used his office to protect an insolvent bank. The documents establishing the case, the article says, are in possession of the Democratic national committee. The failure in question is that of the Chestnut Street bank of Philadelphia, Wm. P. Singerly president. This failure occurred in 1857. Eckels in an interview is charged with having said that he knew of the precarious condition of the bank a long time ago, but that at that time "an election was on, and it would not have done to have a bank failure at that time."

The committee charges that he failed to do his sworn duty and that he was influenced by the fact that the Philadelphia Record, Singerly's paper, was at that time supporting McKinley. He is charged with having done what he avowedly did for the purpose of helping McKinley.

Mr. Eckels, when informed of the charges contained in the attack, made the following reply:

"The national Democratic committee is at liberty to make use of anything it may wish in connection with my incumbency of the office of comptroller of the currency. Their act does not injure me, and if it comforts them well and good. It would indicate by the attack that possibly they unintentionally pay me the compliment of having done their cause some injury. I am quite willing to have the country judge of my official career. Insofar as the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia failure is concerned, I have but to say that I have never undertaken to evade any responsibility in the matter. I did then what I would do now, with the same facts before me. I tried to save the bank from failing, but did not succeed. The point of criticism seems to be that I did not insist on the bank failing at an earlier date, not that it ultimately failed. As it is turning out, I understand the bank's creditors will be paid in full. Whoever makes the attack maliciously lies in stating that politics cut any figure whatsoever. I am frank to say I did not want any bank to fail during the tension and excitement of the campaign of 1896, and I did everything to save them in Philadelphia and elsewhere, not for political reasons, but to save disaster in business circles. Nothing but ignorance, malice or partisan necessity would criticize such a course. Mr. Bryan and his managers are the only people I know who seem to find satisfaction in business failures."

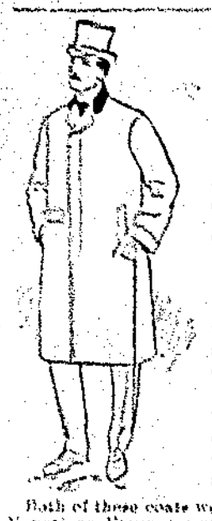
AN ASSIGNMENT

Is Made by Proprietor of the New York Tea Store.

A deed of assignment was filed in probate court Wednesday by E. C. Radebaugh, proprietor of the New York tea store in the Kerr House block. Harry J. Nichols was named as assignee, and now has charge of the place, which has been closed.

The assets will amount to about $2,500, while the liabilities will not exceed $700, and it is fully expected that the store will pay out even. As soon as the appraisement can be made the store will be opened under the direction of Mr. Nichols, the assignee.

THE MANHATTAN. THE MANHATTAN.



We Have All the "Smart Things" in Overcoats

for Men and Boys that the swell metropolitan tailors are making this season. Chief among these garments are the

"Raglan" AND "Raglanette"

The "RAGLAN" is a coat cut long and full with the pocket so constructed that the hand can be put through and reach the under coat or trousers pocket.

The "RAGLANETTE" is an over garment of the ordinary length of an overcoat and has the "Raglan" shoulder and vertical pocket openings; it is still more form fitting than the "Raglan."

Both of these coats we have in all serges and in such fabrics as Venetians, Vicunas, rough faced cheviots and thibets in all the new colorings.

$7.50 TO $25.00.

Marion's Greatest Gift Store.

"You'll Have to Hurry"

for the Cut glass we are selling at less than cost is going rapidly. Some very desirable pieces left for your choosing.

MEDALLIONS.

No mantel is complete without one of these beautiful pictures and our assortment is wonderfully complete. Some sell as high as $4.00, other ones at 25c.

FANCY CHINA.

For gifts in endless variety all priced exceedingly low.

Wall paper, vases, granite ware, lamps, etc.

The Marion Bazar.

Opposite Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

R. & B.

Farmers You Are Interested . . . .

in this sale of Farm Implements. Come and see if we haven't some things you need. Farm Implements at half price.

RYAN & BURKE,

(Successors to J. Hood & Son.)

Masonic Block. MARION, OHIO.

The Sterling Store.

SPECIAL SALE OF SKIRTS

We are special agents for the "McGee" Skirt. These goods are made with the adjustable yoke and fit more evenly around the waist and make the outside skirt hang better than any other skirt on the market. These goods are being sold in large quantities in the cities and any lady wearing one of the

"McGee" Skirts

will admit that they are far superior to any other. Come in and see them. We are selling a $1.50 Skirt for $1.00 in the mercerized materials. This skirt is a record breaker for the money and we will sell a limited quantity at this price.

CAPS.

Don't forget to see our line of children's caps before you buy, as our assortment is complete.

The Sterling Store.

Ladies' Furnishings, Fancy Goods and Notions.

East Center St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GREENCAMPNOTES

Victim of a Gasoline Accident Is Much Improved--Twins in a Paulding Home.

NO VACANT HOUSES IN THE TOWN

A Six-O'Clock Tea at the Somerlot Home—No Services at the M. E. Church Sunday—Aid Society To Furnish Election Meals—Aid Society Supper a Success.

Green Camp, Nov. 2.—Estle Davis, who was burned while lighting a gasoline lamp at Lanius' store, is able to be around again.

Mrs. Princess Moore has been called to the bedside of her mother, who was taken quite sick at Ladue.

Mrs. Mary Slack of Ashley spent a few days with her mother here last week.

Mrs. Mollie Carmine will move her household goods to Mansfield and reside there.

Mrs. T. C. Lyon has returned from a week's visit with her daughter at Paulding. Two little girl babies came to gladden that home while Mrs. Lyon was there.

Rev. M. Shook, who has recently been appointed to the U. B. charge, has been in the village trying to get a house, as this would be the center of his work, but there seems to be no house available.

Miss Carrie Unangher visited friends north of town and attended church services Sunday.

Henry Martin is again on the streets after a siege of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Metta Bogardus and Mrs. Stella Lowe have been on the sick list for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Somerlot entertained a few friends Friday evening of last week at a six-o'clock tea.

Mrs. Corry Kiets is improving nicely after a surgical operation.

Mrs. J. E. Gambrill has not been so well the past few days.

Arthur Porter spent Sunday at home with his parents. He has returned to Mansfield.

Will Moore has returned from Perrysburg.

Miss Annie Boxwell of St. Louis is spending a few days with her parents.

Miss Cute Boxwell has returned from Chicago and is engaged in the millinery business with Clara Moore at the place formerly occupied by Mrs. Porter.

Mrs. J. T. Johnston will move her millinery stock into the new store room this week.

There was no preaching services at the M. E. church, Sunday, as there was quarterly meeting at Finley church.

The Aid society will serve meals election day and evening to all the hungry.

Miss Grace Moore and Dessie Walker took dinner at Mr. Lowe's Sunday.

The social given by the Baptist ladies Thursday evening was well attended and $17 were netted to their treasury.

The Woman's Missionary society will hold their monthly meeting with Mrs. Rollie Porter Thursday afternoon. All her friends are invited to be present as this will be the last meeting with her before they move to Marlow, Indian territory.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Unangher and daughter, Edna, of Marion, spent Sunday at Henry Knickle's home.

Mr. Sparks was in the village Wednesday instructing his music class.

Mrs. Mary Pelley is not so well.

A son was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. James Porter.

Clarence Porter has returned from the West, realizing that there is no place like Green Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. David Cone of Marion spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Levi Davis.

Malachi Hogan, who is now employed in the Erie train dispatcher's office at Galion, was home Monday.

The aged Mrs. Gorenflo returned from a visit with her daughter at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Monday.

A child of Fred Brucker, residing west of town, is under a physician's care.

J. P. Carmine says that if McKinley is re-elected, he is promised steady work by a Democratic firm in Marion and will then move his family there.

BY TELEPHONE

The Little Town of Martel Will Be Connected with the World.

Martel, O., Nov. 2.—Dr. J. I. King and Jonathan Lyon and sons attended Hon. John Sherman's funeral in Mansfield.

The Long Distance Telephone company is erecting poles and placing receivers here. Some twelve subscribers have been secured.

W. S. Burton is able to be about.

W. E. Moon will soon move to Caledonia to take charge of a section on the railroad.

Mrs. J. I. King has gone on a visit to Greenville Pennsylvania, and Northeastern Ohio. She will be gone three or four weeks.

The following official appointments have been made in the M. E. church: Lizzie King, organist for church service; Cassie Weidmaier, assistant; Cassie Weidmaier, organist for Sunday-school; Lizzie King, assistant.

Greasing the Ways.

Lipton now having captured all the pork in this country, says the Pittsburg Times, will proceed to sell it and use the profits in trying to beat us sailing.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

The City of Marion to Hattie Edelman, strip of land in Marion, $1.

Bridget Flaherty to Patrick J. Flaherty, forty feet of land in Marion, $1.

Minnie J. Leech to Sarah E. Sattler, part of lot 1919 in Sargent's addition to Marion, $600.

Cedric E. Johnston, trustee for M. M. Culp, bankrupt, to J. A. Foster, lot 2645 in Kesler's addition to Marion, $850.

Angeline Buckingham to Francis C. Smith, one lot in Marion, $1200.

Harriet Miles to Benjamin D. Osborne, part of two lots in Waldo, $200.

Noah M. Hutton to J. W. Howard, twenty acres in Big Island township, $500.

Charles R. Keller and wife to Gottlieb Keller, 205 acres in Green Camp township, $900.

James Bolander and wife to J. Smiley and Jennie S. Smith, part of lot 851 in Wallace & True's Third addition to Marion, $500.

John J. Sloan and Joseph H. Mason and John C. Walters, to Maud A. Thomas, strip of land on Jefferson street sixty feet by 150 feet, quit claim, $1.00.

Samuel Oppenheimer and Sadie Oppenheimer to Benjamin Waddell, 4 18 acres in Waldo township, $500.

R. F. Redd to J. W. Londerback, one lot in Marion, $250.

Cornelius Breen to P. G. Harvey, part of one lot in Marion, $65.

Walter Adams and wife to Ester P. Adams, lot 217 in East & Davis' addition to Prospect, $1.00.

Noah A. Lucas and wife to Joshua D. Virden, thirty-seven acres in Montgomery township, $850.

S. E. Sautter and husband to M. Gorenflo, lot 1104 in Reed, Uhler & True's addition to Marion, $500.

C. S. Lippincott, and others, to H. A. and L. M. Hipsher, part of lot 1068 in Wallace & True's addition to Marion, $2,000.

ANGLO-GERMAN PACT.

Prominent Frenchman Calls the New Alliance Bullying.

Henri Rochefort, speaking of the Anglo-German alliance to the Paris correspondent of the New York Journal the other day, said:

"England's pretended respect for the integrity of China is a mere farce. Her zeal for the integrity of China is about as real as her respect for the integrity of the Transvaal republics. This newly found anxiety to keep the nation's integrity did not formerly characterize England's policy. Why, she permitted Germany to dismember France.

"The 'open door' and integral China are mere phrases of diplomatic hypocrisy. The real object of the Anglo-German alliance is to prevent Russia from taking Manchuria. England and Germany are also trying to break the France-Russian alliance. Should Russia hold Manchuria her rivals, England and Germany, will wage war against her. France cannot stand by and see Russia beaten, for with Russia vanquished these two powers would turn their forces against France.

"We have now to deal not with a triple, but with a quadruple alliance. England and Germany are both influenced by the principle of might. They respect nothing but superior force. The German emperor has gone back to his grandmother's leading strings. Of course, he gets some consideration for his friendship. The Socialists make it difficult for him to get money through the reichstag for his ambitious schemes, and England is probably supplying it in consideration of the new alliance."

Lucien Millevoye, Nationalist deputy for Paris, said: "The terms of the Anglo-German treaty are a gratuitous and unwarranted insult to all other nations concerned, including the United States. The treaty says in effect: 'We, England and Germany, have decided to do thus and so; you, France, American and the rest, must adhere to our decision.'

"It is a case of the German emperor and his grandmother claiming suzerainty over Europe and the United States. France has treaty rights with China to oppose any change in the provisions with Yunnan, Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung. We have enormous railway interests which we must protect. We must also protect Belgium's concessions in China, as the German emperor has prevented King Leopold from sending troops there yet.

"England tries to belittle our interest in China. The secret clauses of the treaty are certainly directed against Russia and France. Russia is threatened by two bullies. Self respecting powers cannot sit idly by and permit Chamberlain and Emperor William to issue orders to the rest of the world."

Wants a New Creed.

Instead of asking for a revision of the Westminster Confession the presbytery of Steuben, N. Y., overtures the general assembly to formulate a new creed, to be "as short as is compatible with a statement of the doctrine 'most surely believed among us,' more silent than the Westminster Confession on the deeper and darker mysteries of revelation, better suited to the understanding of the average inquirer, that it be eminently simple and Scriptural, that it be expressed in the thought forms and terminology of our time as distinct from those of two and a half centuries ago and, most of all, that it make suitable change of accent and give the right proportion between the sovereignty and fatherhood of God, thus more fully setting forth God's love for sinners as expressed in the gospel. We believe that fatherhood and not sovereignty, as now, should be made the determining or regulative principle of the new creed."

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 1.—The negro reported as lynched near Anniston Monday night was not killed, but was given 50 lashes while tied in a sack.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Grandfather Schultz Celebrates the Seventy-Second Anniversary of His Birth.

MANY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

Assemble at His Home at Cochranton to Assist Him in Making the Day a Pleasant One—Morral Lady Receives the Use of Her Voice—Village Notes and News.

Morral, O., Nov. 2.—Rev. W. M. Keller of Delaware delivered a very interesting sermon at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Harry Simms made a business trip to Columbus Saturday.

Mrs. L. C. Lonthan returned home from Bucyrus.

Riley Wolf was a Marion visitor Saturday.

Ray Barnthouse visited friends in Indianapolis last week.

Homer Barnthouse of Pleasant Hill visited friends here Sunday.

Miss Mattie Wetzel visited Mrs. R. M. Davis Sunday.

W. A. Heidlin spent Sunday with relatives in Marion.

Mrs. T. F. Cook is slowly improving from an attack of the grip.

Thomas Earl and E. Brady spent Sunday with friends in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stouffer were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Chamberlain Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sprague of Marion were guests of T. F. Cook Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Wolf and daughter, Miss Zetta, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brobeck Sunday.

Harley Cook visited friends in La-Rue Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Weidner of Little Sandusky were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Justice Sunday.

Marion Holland of Marion visited J. S. Neff, residing west of town, Sunday.

Mrs. H. E. Washburn and Mrs. J. K. Brady were guests of Mrs. George Washburn at Brush Ridge Sunday.

Miss Ollie Cook, who has been visiting in LaRue, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, residing near Marseilles, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hickman, Sunday.

Miss Ella Loundansbager and Miss Edna Crim, residing near Carpenter's Corner, were guests of Mrs. Belle Wisecarver, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz attended the Sanford-Schultz wedding at Marion Tuesday evening, October 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deal were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McWhirter, Sunday.

Miss Alice McClain visited Mrs. Orlin Washburn, west of town, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Welch were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, near Wyandot, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cressap were guests of friends in Marion Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz, son Harold, and daughter, Hazel, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schultz, at Cochranton, Sunday.

Charles Stoffer visited friends west of town Sunday.

Mrs. Clarence Sutton of LaRue visited friends here Tuesday.

While working on a new barn Thursday of last week, Tom Richards had the misfortune to cut his left knee with a hatchet. He is laid up in consequence, but is improving nicely.

The members of the F. B. church of Brush Ridge surprised their minister, Rev. R. W. Chamberlain, at his residence on north Main street, last Tuesday afternoon, by coming in upon him en masse, bringing with them various kinds of produce and articles to replenish his larder.

A very enjoyable affair took place at Cochranton last Sunday. It was the seventy-second anniversary of the birth of Mr. Jacob Schultz of that place, and the following relatives met there to remind him of the fact: Mr. and Mrs. H. Shaffner, Mrs. Mary Morgantaler, Mrs. Kate Wolfinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schultz and daughter, Blanche, of Marion; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz, daughter, Hazel, and son, Harold, of Morral; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. Emma Kirby, Misses Myrtle and Helen Lucille Wilson of Agosta, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Green Camp, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schultz and sons, Clifford and Lowell, and daughter, Grace; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Schultz and Harry Perry of Cochranton.

A sumptuous dinner was served and all present had a grand good time, and separated with the wish that Grandfather Schultz would live to see many more returns of the happy occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hawk of Wyandot county were guests of friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buck visited friends here Sunday.

M. Lindsey of Cincinnati is visiting friends here.

D. M. Hinamon was in town Wednesday.

The many friends of Mrs. Della Morral are glad to learn that she has recovered the use of her voice, and that she is improving from an attack of malarial fever.

Goes to Washington.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—President B. B. Johnson of the American league took another step in the reorganization of his baseball circuit by reconciling James Manning of Kansas City to the expansion plan. Manning has practically decided to transfer his ball team and take up the franchise offered at Washington.

THE FOOTPATH TO PEACE.

Some Admirable Advice For Every Human Being.

In this world greatness has been of-tenest achieved by the giving of good advice. The human soul without definite guidance is like a ship without a rudder. The principal duty of parents, friends, clergymen, statesmen, is to advise wisely. The Christian religion, made up of advice and promises that lead to peace and social betterment, did for human life what the discovery of the mariner's compass did for navigation.

So much by way of prelude. Now we ask you to read to those who surround you the advice given below. Read it to your children and explain its meaning. Read it to your husband disturbed by envy, to your son vaguely ambitious. Read it carefully yourself. The advice is written by Henry Van Dyke, recently a distinguished clergyman, at present an instructor at Princeton college. Mr. Van Dyke decided that he could do more good in educating the brain than in laboring to convert the brain from fixed habits of foolish thinking and gave up the ministry for college work. He never did more for education than when he wrote the following words, which he calls "The Footpath to Peace."

"To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars, to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness and to fear nothing except cowardice, to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts, to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners, to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends and every day of Christ and to spend as much time as you can with body and with spirit in God's out of doors. These are little guideposts on the footpath to peace."

There is in this advice almost everything that is called for in advising the old or the young. That which is lacking, we should say, is one line strongly urging the ceaseless ambitious effort. Effort is every man's duty. Effort justifies his existence here. Through effort, spurred by ambition, man's work here is done—without ceaseless effort his life cannot be satisfactory. But Mr. Van Dyke, himself an example of ceaseless striving and hard work, almost in the advice quoted at inculcating a high spiritual view of life's duties and purposes, perhaps, omitted from his brief discourse the appeal to ambition.

Most important in the advice given, we believe, are the following extracts: "To look up at the stars," "to think every day of Christ." Restful and inspiring to mind and soul is the view of the stars, comforting us for our failures with the assurance of our infinite littleness, lending dignity to our earth and our life through our brotherhood with the great ocean of worlds that make up the universe. The day will come when man, conqueror of this little earth and its petty problems, will look outward and upward to the greater worlds around him for all inspiration and hope, when his interest in this world compared with other worlds will be as his present interest in some flowering house plant compared with the entire broad earth.

"To think every day of Christ." This is not the place to treat of this suggestion from the religious standpoint. But this may properly be said here: Every man, apart from all religious belief, can be made a better man by earnest study and daily contemplation of the character of Jesus. Seen only as a man his character better than any other is calculated to inspire other men. Courage, that all men admire, Christ possessed it to the uttermost limit. Modest courage that could not boast and that death could not move. Kindness, that makes the world habitable. Christ was its personification on earth. Compassion, eloquence, purpose unchangeable, charity, forgiveness of others' weakness—all these may be studied in Christ as in no other man that has ever appeared upon earth.—New York Evening Journal.

The Fountain of Youth.

Sanford Bennett of Alameda has discovered, so he declares, the fountain of youth. He stated a few days ago in addressing the Unitarian club that to attain length of days and undiminished spryness one has only to drink distilled water and rub olive oil on the joints, besides taking proper exercise. Bennett has passed his fiftieth milestone, and he has, he says, preserved the vigor of youth by putting his theory into practice. A friend of his in San Francisco who is 104 years old attributes his hale longevity entirely to applications of olive oil and the exclusive use of distilled water as a beverage.

"Ordinary water contains mineral substances and sediment which find their way to the joints," said Bennett. "Thus we find men and women troubled with rheumatism. Their joints prematurely ossify, and old age comes on. The method which I have put into practice has proved its efficacy in warding off old age. There is no reason why any one should not live to be a century old and enjoy his declining years if he will simply use pure olive oil and drink only distilled water."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The German Way.

A machinist in Berlin was persuaded to enter a shop as if in need of work and there learn all about the mode of conducting the business. Having discovered many valuable "points" he communicated them to his real employer. A law in Germany protects trade secrets, and the spy was sent to jail and his tricky employer was punished in the same way.

ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA

Troops of the Various Nations Compared.

JAPANESE THE IDEAL SOLDIERS.

Remarkable Endurance and Discipline of the Little Brown Fighters. Americans the Most Self Reliant and Dashing—Most Unique Are England's Indian Troops.

Russia and Japan each have more troops in Peking and north China than any of the other powers. It is believed that the official reports of those two countries as to the number of soldiers each actually has in north China is misleading and that they have many more troops here than they desire to have known, writes the Peking correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser under the date of Sept. 1. There is a growing feeling among American and British officers that an unexpected friendliness is developing between the Russian and Japanese officers. Certain it is that Japan has set herself out to demonstrate to the world her solidarity qualities, and in that she has made a more favorable impression than any other nation. In the most cosmopolitan military community the world has ever seen Japan's army is the admiration of every officer and every civilian regardless of nationality.

Of all the soldiers on the march to Peking the Japanese, both officers and soldiers, stood the heat and the deprivations far better than any other army. The American and British soldiers were strewn all along the route, exhausted. The Japanese soldier needs only a bit of rice for subsistence. He will wade through the mud in his white uniform, yet somehow he soon appears with the soiled clothes as neat and clean as can be. He never complains. He is satisfied with his food and his treatment. Poor fellow, his pay is only 3 yen ($1.50) a month, and he receives personally only one-third of that, the balance going to his family. He never fails to salute, whether he is on duty or not, the officer of any army. He even salutes civilians after the military fashion, and he does it so gracefully. The discipline of the Japanese army approaches perfection more nearly than that of any other army in China.

The Russian soldier has all the appearance of the brute, and he is a brute. He has committed outrages against helpless Chinese women, has made helpless coolies pay money or be shot, has shot them down for sport and has roared with laughter at the performance. The Russian soldier is ignorant and cowardly. Of the soldiers of all the great powers the Russian enlisted man is the least manly and the least soldierly. At the siege of Tien-tsin the Russians were the first to talk about retreating when the fire from the Chinese was the hottest, regardless of what such action might mean for the other allies. The British came to the Russians' support and saved them from a disgraceful breakdown.

The unfavorable appearance put up by the rank and file of the Russian army is a disappointment. Their uniforms and caps were white once, but they are the color of the filth in the place in which you happen to see them. We naturally look upon Russia as one of the greatest of military powers whose chief pride is in its strength at arms. The Russian is the poorest fed and the poorest paid soldier in China. There is a wider gulf between officer and private in the Russian army than in any other. The officers are well paid and live on the best. They have no thought and no care for the welfare of the men. Is it any wonder, then, that the latter are lacking in soldierly qualities? The Russian officers have a surfeit of politeness, of pomp and of ceremony. The music of their army bands is delightful.

One would not expect the French soldiers to be shovenly and careless looking, but they are. Their uniform here is made of blue ducking for summer wear. They wear a sort of turban hat. Their general appearance, when compared with that of the Germans or the British, is against them. At drill they show up much better than the Russians. They are better fed and clothed than the Russians, but the American soldier would howl loud if he were compelled to eat French army rations. The French soldier is excitable and uncertain in action. He is destructive for destruction's sake. The French officers live well and fraternize with the Russian officers. Every Russian officer speaks French, and almost every French officer speaks a little Russian.

The German army is comprised of soldiers. In parade they show up to wonderful advantage. They are called awkward and crude by some officers. They may look so as they march along in their thick boots with heavy step, but in reality they are members of the best disciplined army represented here. Their power of endurance is great, as has been shown in their long marches to Peking, a regiment at a time. They have stood the heat better than the Americans, the British, the Russians or the French. The German soldiers have substantial food and may be said to be well clothed. They are well behaved and orderly.

The Italians have had only a few marines here until recently, but now their soldiers are arriving every week. They are better appearing as soldiers than the French. They have had no experience in hardships yet. They make a favorable appearance at drill. The officers are fine looking men.

The most unique soldiers here are Great Britain's Indian troops. They are tall, athletic and fine looking, although as black as a native African. Their clothing consists of a belt of brown cloth, wrapped about them in a neat fashion, and turban on the head. They have been well drilled and salute the officers regardless of nationality. Great Britain has made a great display of her native troops, mostly Sikhs, from India. At last accounts she had 6,000 in north China, and a transport load is arriving almost every week. The Indians are officered altogether by white men. There are comparatively few white British troops here. The Indians, particularly the Mohammedans, are desperate fighters in battle. Being from a hot country, it was supposed they would stand the heat of China well, but hundreds of them succumbed on the march to Peking.

The British-Chinese soldiers are interesting, and the new arrival in Tientsin or Peking wonders who the Chinamen with broad brimmed straw hats and yellow or clay colored uniforms are. He soon finds out that they are Wei-Hai-Wei men (Chinamen from Shangtung province), who took the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and enlisted in her army in 1898, under colonel Hamilton Bower, who came out from England to build up a British army of Chinamen. Colonel Bower told me that he had not actually used them in a fight against other Chinamen, but he had no reason to doubt their loyalty, although a few had deserted. Great Britain pays them eight "wooden" dollars ($4 gold) a month and feeds them. They have all discarded the "pigtail," and the regiment, as an experiment, is satisfactory not only in making soldiers of these particular men, but in demonstrating that the same thing can be done with the Chinese that has been done by the British government with the East Indians. The Wei-Hai-Wei regiment is well drilled and are a select looking lot of Chinamen. It demonstrates once more that Great Britain, with all her faults, is the great organizer of all the nations.

The American soldier is being observed as he has never been observed before. He is also doing some observing on his own account. It is no uncommon sight to see in the streets of Peking or Tien-tsin groups with two or more each of Americans, Russians, Japanese, East Indians, French, Germans, Italians, etc., all laughing and jabbering away, not one of whom can understand the other.

The American soldier is the most intelligent, the most self reliant and the most independent soldier in the world. None has the courage of the American soldier. But he has his faults. He is careless about saluting officers when he "doesn't have to." He will let an officer of another army pass right by him as if he were a nobody. That has caused our soldiers to be criticised severely by the other nationalities here, who say "Why don't you Americans discipline your men?" But that isn't the worst fault of the United States troops. They are the best paid of any soldiers in the world. In fact, they have too much money to spend. It would be better if they received less pay, for they want to drink all the vile stuff and sample all the vices of the different countries they visit, and money puts those vices within their reach.

PRAYED TO BE SHOT.

Americans on the March to Peking Suffered Extremely.

Eli H. Shreiber of Mount Joy, near Lancaster, Pa., recently received a letter from his son, Clarence Shreiber, now serving with the United States troops in China, which gives a vivid picture of the sufferings of the soldiers, says the Philadelphia Press. The following is an abstract:

"We reached the city of Peking with the loss of about 75 men. Fourteen men died on the road, and a great many more were prostrated. When we were under fire of the enemy, I was so thirsty and tired that I did not care whether I was shot or not. Some of the men stood up and prayed that they would get hit so that they would be taken to the rear and given water."

Brilliant Glass Bedstead.

It is said that a bedstead of unique and remarkably brilliant design is being made for one of Queen Victoria's princely Indian subjects. The head and foot rails and the pillars of the bedstead are entirely of diamond cut glass, while the crimson velvet hangings are ornamented with crescents and stars of cut glass and bordered with a fringe of the same material.

Queen Wilhelmina's Wooing.

So, fair Little Wilhelmina, you have peeked him out, they say;
You have looked the princes over, and you've sent them all away—
All but one who fondly lingers, with a smile upon his face
And a sort of hopeful feeling that he's needed round the place.

Tell us, Little Wilhelmina, how the happy trick was done.
Did he coolly stand, or did you have to catch him on the run?
Tell us where your sweet words thrilled him; was it early, was it late?
Did it happen in the parlor or beside the palace gate?

Did you call the stars to witness that you loved him more than life?
Did you humbly kneel there, begging him to be your be for wife?
Did he balk, or did he fumble—did he shyly turn away,
Telling you to first "see papa" and find out what he would say?

Did he cry, "This is so sudden!" Did he ask for time to think
Or accept the proposition in the space it takes to wink?
Did he ask if you could keep him in the style he'd always known?
Did he ask you what they paid for doing chores around the throne?

Happy little Wilhelmina! Fortune smiled upon your birth,
Giving you the choice on all the other maidens here on earth!
You had but to look them over, size them up from top to toe
And then make your own selection, and he couldn't answer no!

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion County, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

George E. Wynn, Plaintiff,
against
Rachel A. Fox, et. al., Defendants.
Case No. 8851.

Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, whose places of residence are unknown, but whose last known place of residence was Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado, will take notice that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1900, George E. Wynn filed in the petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 8851 against these said defendants and others praying for partition of the following described real estate situated in the Township of Prospect, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being tract number five (5) in the north-east part of south survey number 926, Virginia Military Land, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of said survey; thence south with the meanderings of the Scioto River sixty-one poles and eight links to a corner; thence south eighty-two degrees west one hundred and fifty-two poles to a corner; thence north eight and one-half degrees west sixty-three poles and eighteen links to the north line of said survey; thence north eighty-two degrees east two hundred and fifty-three poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, excepting a small piece of land in the northeast corner intended for a grave yard, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract as above described; thence south with the Scioto River three (3) poles and twelve (12) links; thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-seven and one-half poles; thence north twenty degrees west five poles and twelve links; thence north eighty-two degrees east twenty-eight poles to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres.

Unless the said defendants, Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, answer said petition by the 17th day of November, 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

GEORGE E. WYNN,
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 1916

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion county, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

Almon D. Messenger, et. al., plaintiffs, against Orren Messenger, et. al., defendants.

Affidavit for service by publication.

Samuel C. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado; William E. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Linn, Allen county, Ohio; Elizabeth Jones whose place of residence is at Duke, New York, and William P. Van Houton whose place of residence is at Union, Oregon, will take notice that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, Almon D. Messenger filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 8551 against these said defendants and others praying for the "quieting of title" of the following described lands:

Situated in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as being the south half of the south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number two, township number five south, range number fourteen east.

Unless the said defendants answers said petition by the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

ALMON D. MESSENGER.
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 1913

LEGAL NOTICE.

Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, (if living) and (if dead), the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, defendants, will take notice that on October 2nd, 1900, Mary Hudson, plaintiff, filed her certain petition in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 8872, allowing that she is owner in fee simple of real estate described as follows: Situated in the Village of Agosta, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and commencing at the northwest corner of lot 101 in said village; thence west along Buell's lot 14 feet; thence due south 50 feet; thence west 2 feet; thence south 82 feet to the south line of said lot 103; thence west 72 feet to the southwest corner of said lot 103; thence north along the west line thereof 132 feet to the place of beginning, it being a part of lot No. 93 in the Village of New Domination (now Agosta) as shown by the plat in the office of the Recorder of said county. That defendants have or claim to have some interest therein adverse to plaintiff. The prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title to said real estate as against defendants and all persons claiming under them and for all proper relief. The defendants are required to answer on or before December 8th, 1900.

MARY HUDSON, plaintiff.
Harry N. Quigley, plaintiff's attorney.
28-4-6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Lemuel Fite late of Marion County, Ohio, deceased.

All persons holding claims against this estate are hereby notified to present them.

J. JAY FITE, Adm'r.
Charles C. Fisher, Attorney. 2715

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

November 3 and 24,

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 9 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 85. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 85 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of E. C. Radebaugh, doing business as the N. w York Tea Store.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of E. C. Radebaugh, doing business as The New York Tea store of Marion county, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, for allowance.

Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1900.
3t5 H. J. NICHOLS, Assignee.

Railway Speed of the Future.

Two hundred miles an hour, appalling as it seems, does not touch elbows with the impossible, says Munsey's Magazine. The best steam railroad locomotives of today have come within measuring distance of this pace. A speed of 125 miles an hour has actually been recorded. The engine which made this record is owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. With 125 miles as a basis, it isn't a very great stretch of imagination to fancy a speed of 200 miles an hour.

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STORIES OF SHERMAN.

Novel Statesman's Experience With a Railway Conductor.

SET ON THE BANDITTI IN CUBA.

Narrow Escape From Capture Related of the Ex-Secretary of State. His Humor Once Brought Him an Unpleasant Position With Credit.

[illegible] the anecdotes related about Senator John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, the following are [illegible]

Senator once caught Senator [illegible] with a stolen pocketbook. [illegible] secretary of state used to tell [illegible] with great gusto, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. His friends [illegible] he claims, that he was always fond of a joke. This joke was [illegible]

[illegible] day in July, 1898, the legislature of Columbus, O., where he had been "[illegible] his fences," as he used to put it, and took a train for his home in Mansfield. He was in a parlor car reading a paper and enjoying the ride as well as the best would permit, when he noticed that the persons in the rear of the car were talking excitedly. The conductor was in the midst, gesticulating and seeming ready to fight. The senator paid no more attention to the matter and was about to resume his perusal of the day's news when a man tapped him on the shoulder.

"Pardon me, sir," said the stranger, "but the conductor has lost his pocketbook with $200 in it."

"That's too bad," responded the senator, keeping his eyes glued on the political columns.

"Have you that purse?" persisted the man.

"I have not," said the statesman curtly, but inwardly amused that he could be taken for a thief.

"I think you have," declared his persecutor.

This was too much for Sherman. He sprang to his feet in anger.

"I am Senator Sherman, sir! Do you mean to insinuate that I am a thief? Go away from me at once!"

"I know you are Senator Sherman," was the reply; "also I do not imply that you are a thief, but the pocketbook is in your valise."

The tall senator grabbed his traveling bag and yanked it open. On top of its contents was a soiled shirt, next was a collar and beneath a pair of pajamas. As he pulled the latter out a pocketbook fell from the folds and to the floor. It was the conductor's property.

Senator Sherman was all the more embarrassed because he could not imagine how the article had come in his valise. The persistent stranger allowed him to fret a few minutes before he explained. The senator had gone in the dressing room after the train left Columbus and overhauled the contents of his valise. In replacing the articles, which he had laid in the seat, he caught up the conductor's purse, which had been mislaid. When the trainman missed his property and related the circumstances, the passenger who talked to Senator Sherman had ferreted out what had happened and made bold to "play horse" with the statesman. Senator Sherman afterward declared he enjoyed the joke only when the mystery was solved.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman told the members of President McKinley's cabinet while they were interestedly discussing the Cuban situation that he once had a hair curling adventure in Cuba. It embraced the story of a veiled plot by Cuban banditti to kidnap the Ohio senator and two other distinguished Americans and to hold them in ransom in the fastnesses of the interior. The aged statesman said he had departed from Havana before he learned of the conspiracy against his liberty, but the evidence was so circumstantial that he was compelled to believe it.

With General McCook and Congressman Henderson, in the spring of 1887, Senator Sherman made a tour of Cuba. The island was then in a state of peace, and the legislators saw little that was exciting. A few days previous to their departure, however, Senator Sherman was interested in the story about a big sugar plantation at Cienfuegos, and told the captain general he would like to see it.

"But the country up there is infested with banditti," remonstrated the Spanish official. "It would be a dangerous trip."

The American insisted on going, however, and the captain general furnished them with an armed squad. Suspicion as to the integrity of the owner of the sugar plantation, Pedro Norberto Fernandez, was strong, and the officials warned the guard to watch the employees and their superiors closely. The trip was made hurriedly. The visitors suffered no molestation and returned to Havana without interruption. But after they had left the sugar plantation there was an exciting incident.

Pedro Matacas, leader of a strong band of Cuban banditti, rode up to the plantation with 20 armed men. They dismounted and surrounded the building. The first act of the robbers was to kill an overseer who communicated to them the unwelcome intelligence that the Americans had gone. Then they searched all the buildings and received confirmation of the news. A ransom was talked of, but the hoped for prey had obtained too much of a start.

When the story of the projected raid and kidnaping was brought to Havana the authorities sent an expedition to capture Matagas and make an investigation. They did not arrest the Cuban bandit chief, but they ascertained that the story of the plot against Sherman and his friends was true. It was a bold conspiracy. The banditti had expected to secure a rich ransom for their intended captives. They had heard of Senator Sherman's reported fortune of $3,000,000 and knew his body was worth a pile of money.

Senator Sherman was shocked when he heard, in safety, of his narrow escape, but he smiled grimly and remarked that it was undoubtedly a joke on the Cuban bandit.

While in Congress Mr. Sherman made very little reputation as a humorist, but a flash of quaint wit on one occasion brought him out of an unpleasant position with much credit. The occurrence was early in Mr. Sherman's career. It was when he went to Kansas, the member of a congressional committee, to investigate the conditions there preceding the civil war, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The southerners were trying to introduce slavery, while the "Liberty loving sons of Massachusetts" were practicing expansion with Sharp rifles and abolition tracts. The presence of Mr. Sherman and the committee was resented by the southerners, who threatened personal violence. What happened on the occasion referred to is told in Mr. Sherman's own words:

"One day a man entered the room and began to swear at the committee. He abused it in the most profane manner, and he was evidently spoiling for a fight. We had a stenographer with us, and as soon as the man began to talk I made a motion to him to take down his words. He did so, and after the ruffian had gone on for about ten minutes I called a halt and told him that he had made himself liable to arrest. I thereupon asked him if he knew what he had been saying and called upon the stenographer to read his notes. Shorthand was then unknown in the west, and as the man heard his exact words his jaw fell, his face paled and he asked the amanuensis to let him see the paper. It was shown to him. He looked at it for a moment, and then, frantically tearing his hair, he exclaimed, 'Snakes, by Cesar!' and rushed from the room. We did not see him again during the investigation."

LUCKY AMERICAN OF KOREA.

Leigh Hunt Won All Kinds of Bets and Surprised Fellow Passengers.

Leigh Hunt, the American mining magnate in Korea, was the center of interest on the steamship Empress of Japan on her last trip to Vancouver. He made bets as to the wanderings of sea gulls, the age of passengers, the velocity of the wind, the exact time of day by the sun, etc., always giving odds of 10 to 1 and always winning. Before the ship reached port he engaged five of the crew at large wages to go to Korea with him. The ship steward will hereafter receive $100 instead of $65 a month as at present.

His most astonishing performance was in a game of poker. Hunt bet extravagantly and won everybody's money. All the players quit but a Belgian. The latter lost steadily until he owed Hunt $5,160. Then Hunt said:

"You're only a Belgian. You don't understand our great American game. You had better stop."

But the Belgian would not stop, and when Hunt proposed to shake dice, double or quit, the Belgian consented. They started at $100 a throw and doubled until the Belgian owed Hunt $8,000. The Belgian then put his head on his arms and sobbed, saying he was ruined, that his losses were his life savings. Hunt got the ship's Bible and said to him:

"Swear to me that you will never play American poker again as long as you live."

The Belgian kissed the Bible and said, "I swear," whereupon Hunt gave him back notes and money amounting to $8,212 that he had won from him.

Autumn Jackets.

Fashions in fur jackets and wraps show many different designs from those of last year and even more variety, because last year's types are still in style. A short fur wrap will, however, be considered quite indispensable in every complete outfit this year. A charming instance of this is shown in the short fur cape that can be made by any of the fashionable furs, but is especially smart in ermine, says Harper's Bazar. The cape extends below the shoulders in fact, quite to the elbows—and has a high flaring collar. Around the neck is a jeweled band finished at the throat with ornaments and short gold fringe. Over the shoulders are bands to match, and the long ends of the cape are also finished with these ornaments, while the cape itself is fastened across at the left side with yet another ornament. A short fur jacket has been proved most useful and comfortable, and consequently the fashion still continues in favor.

New Historical Romance.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has just completed an American historical romance, which will appear as a serial in The Atlantic Monthly, beginning in November. Its title is "The Tory Lover." The romance opens in the rich provincial neighborhood of the Piscataqua river upon ground familiar to the readers of Miss Jewett's short stories. It is concerned with the early affairs of the Revolution, with the exiled loyalists, whose adventures afford a new field for historical fiction, and with the fortunes of the fricate Ranger on the French and English coasts. Readers who are curious as to literary coincidences may be interested to know that Miss Jewett has been occupied with this story for several years and that her singularly spirited picture of John Paul Jones, who is one of the heroes of the tale, was composed before the publication of "Richard Carvel."

YELLOW FEVER'S ORIGIN

It Is Ascribed to the Bite of Mosquitoes.

PROOF OFFERED BY TESTS IN CUBA

Special Army Board Reports That "It Is Highly Probable That the Disease Is Only Propagated" by That Insect—One Investigator Died and Another Developed a Fresh Case.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal has just published an article prepared by Dr. Walter Reed, surgeon of the United States army, who was aided by Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Al Agramonte and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, assistant surgeons of the army, showing that mosquitoes propagate yellow fever. They conducted investigations in Quemados and Havana, Cuba, upon the direction of the surgeon general of the army.

From their study of the disease they report that they drew this conclusion: "The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect." This conclusion is regarded as of high importance in the medical profession, particularly as the army surgeons had an excellent opportunity to study the disease last summer during the fever epidemic at Quemados and among the patients in Las Animas hospital, Havana. The discovery of Dr. Reed and his assistants will be of great help in fighting the disease.

"The army surgeons say that they were influenced to give their attention to the theory of the propagation of yellow fever by means of the mosquito—"a theory first advanced and ingeniously discussed by Dr. Carlos J. Finley of Havana in 1881 * * * by reason of the well known facts connected with the epidemiology of this disease and, of course, by the brilliant work of Ross and the Italian observers in connection with the theory of the propagation of malaria by the mosquito."

A feature of the report of the medical officers is that Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, one of their number, developed a fatal attack of yellow fever from a mosquito bite and that Dr. James Carroll, another member of the special board, was stricken with the fever through the medium of the insect, but recovered. In Dr. Lazear's case he had been bitten on Aug. 16 by a contaminated mosquito of the Culex fasciatus variety, but no appreciable disturbances of health followed the inoculation. On Sept. 13, while Dr. Lazear was collecting blood from yellow fever patients for study in Las Animas hospital, he was bitten by a culex mosquito whose variety has been undetermined.

As Dr. Lazear had been previously bitten by a contaminated insect without effect, he deliberately allowed this particular mosquito to remain until it had satisfied its hunger. Five days after the bite Dr. Lazear was taken ill with progressive and fatal yellow fever and died on Sept. 25. The board's comment in this case is: "As Dr. Lazear was bitten by a mosquito while present in the wards of a yellow fever hospital, one must at least admit the possibility of this insect's contamination by a previous bite of a yellow fever patient."

Dr. Carroll was bitten by a mosquito, Culex fasciatus, on Aug. 27. This particular mosquito had bitten two severe and two mild cases of yellow fever before attacking Dr. Carroll. Five days after being bitten Dr. Carroll was down with severe yellow fever, from which he recovered. Dr. Carroll's movements before he was taken ill were traced to show that it was the mosquito which transmitted the disease to him. It was admitted that Dr. Carroll during the period of incubation had been in the epidemic zone twice, but the facts of his case led the board of officers to believe that the mosquito gave him yellow fever. N. Y., an American resident of Columbia barracks, at Quemados, was bitten by four contaminated mosquitoes. He developed a well pronounced case of yellow fever, but recovered.

Dr. Reed and his assistants give a detailed account of the experiments with contaminated mosquitoes of the Culex fasciatus variety on nine other nonimmune individuals, who did not develop yellow fever principally because the mosquitoes had bitten only mild cases of the disease. The medical officers add: "We now invite attention to the fact that from Aug. 27 to Oct. 12, a period of 37 days, only three cases of yellow fever have occurred among this population of 1,200 nonimmune Americans (Columbia barracks), which was outside of the epidemic zone at Quemados, and we consider it important to note that two of these had been bitten within five days of the commencement of their attacks by contaminated mosquitoes." Dr. Reed and his assistants obtained the contaminated mosquitoes with which they conducted the experiments from Dr. Carlos J. Finley of Havana, for whose courtesy they express gratitude.

The medical officers say in concluding their report: "For ourselves we have been profoundly impressed with the mode of infection and with the results that followed the bite of the mosquito in these three cases. Our results would appear to throw new light on Carter's observations in Mississippi as to the period required between the introduction of the first infecting case and the occurrence of secondary cases of yellow fever. Since we here, for the first time, record a case in which a typical attack of yellow fever has followed the bite of an infected mosquito within the usual period of incubation of the disease, and in which other sources of infection can be excluded, we feel confident that the publication of these observations must excite renewed interest in the mosquito theory of the propagation of yellow fever as first proposed by Finley.

"From the first part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following conclusions:

"First—The blood taken during life from the arterial system circulation of various cases of the disease in all stages of yellow fever, subsequently studied, has given negative results as regards the presence of bacillus icteroides.

"Second—Cultures taken from the blood and organs of 11 yellow fever cadavers have also proved negative as regards the presence of this bacillus.

"Third—Bacillus icteroides (Sanarelli) stated by its discoverer to be causative relation to yellow fever, but, when present, should be considered as a secondary invader in this disease.

"From the second part of our study of yellow fever we draw the following conclusion:

"The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect."

NEW NEGRO MOVEMENT.

Scheme to Induce Negroes to Go Into Business and Skilled Trades.

The latest movement to uplift the colored race dates from Washington. Its plan is to induce negroes to go into business and the skilled trades. The persons who are engineering the movement are all colored, and they have formed themselves into an organization called the Union league.

This league has undertaken the task of making a thorough canvass of the District of Columbia to ascertain how many colored persons there are engaged there in business; their locations and kinds of business, years in business, number of employees and amount of capital invested. Their investigation also includes the collection of data and a study of their various organizations, churches, secret societies, clubs, etc., says the New York Times. Their circulars call for the name and object of the organization, date when organized, time and place of meeting, dues and monthly dues, sick and death benefits, number of members, value of property, amount expended for charity and benefits last year and names and addresses and occupations of the principal officers.

This work is under the direct charge of Andrew F. Hilyer, who delivered the principal address at the conference of colored business men which was held at Boston recently at the call of Professor Booker T. Washington. In order to collect the data required for this study the district has been divided into 21 sections, and some of the best educated colored men in Washington have volunteered to devote their time to the thorough canvass of their respective sections. The work of canvassing is already well advanced, and the returns will soon begin to come in.

When this data has been collected and published, the Union league will call a local conference of colored business men to devise ways and means to induce a larger number of colored persons to go into business and the skilled trades. Lewis H. Douglass is the chairman of the committee having the conference in charge and will soon issue the call.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Exports to That Country Have Doubled Within a Decade.

Next to England, Germany presents the greatest field for American products, according to United States Consul Agent Harris, at Ellenstadt, in a report to the state department at Washington. Harris says that during the fiscal year ended June 30 last England purchased $465,000,000 worth of goods from the United States, or three times the amount bought by German buyers in American products. Yet, on the other hand, our exports to England during the past decade have only increased about 25 per cent, while the trade with Germany has doubled.

Last year more than $17,000,000 worth of cotton, $17,000,000 in pork and $15,000,000 in Indian corn left this country for Germany, while Germany's chief exports to the United States were, in round numbers, $18,000,000 in textiles, $12,000,000 in chemicals, dyes and drugs, and $12,000,000 in raw sugar.

A Greater Paris Now.

After the Paris exposition the government will include the great suburbs of Paris, such as Neuilly, Boulogne-sur-Seine, Charenton and Vincennes, in the city, thus adding a million to the population of the capital, says the New York Sun. This will involve the destruction of the city wall and the abolition of the octroi.

Invention of an Ingenious Earl.

The Earl of Wemyss and March has invented an implement which has been adopted by the war office and which can be used as a spade, pickax or saw and also as a bullet shield. This ingenious instrument, according to The British Weekly, will become part of every soldier's kit.

Where Germany Draws the Line.

Germany insists on the open door in China, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, but as to the open door in Germany— Well, that's different.

Campaign Weariness.

I'll be glad when the glorious season is here,
When there isn't a cheer in the whole atmosphere;
When the talk about elections an honors an rings
Is turned to Thanksgiving an similar things.

I'll welcome most hearty the morning that sees
The victors contented an takin their ease;
An the conquered, though feelin a little bit sore,
A-talkin about 1900.

I'll be glad when the bands now an then git a chance
To play as a tune for an old fashioned dance.
Oh, I long for some place where tranquility dwells
An nobody's cheerin for anybody else!
—Washington Star.

BIG DEMAND FOR COAL.

Colonel W. P. Reed Says Surplus Is Wanted Here and Abroad.

ALL COUNTRIES IN NEED OF IT.

Great Opportunity For the Mines of the United States—Prices Kept at High Rates In Great Britain—Need of Shipping—Southern Products Growing.

Colonel William P. Reed, just returned from a two months' business and pleasure trip in England and Europe, declared that he is positive coal will be higher than it is in America.

One of the chief objects of his visit in Europe was to make observations whereby he might become a shrewd purveyor of coal and timber to investigate the possibilities that American coal could find a profitable market across the sea, says the Kansas City Times-Herald. The Pocahontas strike, he says, has caused a great scarcity in coal, and the demand for the product of the United States is not only active, but exceeding the supply.

"The stocks of coal throughout the country," he said, "are practically exhausted. Besides the domestic demand for American coal there is a large foreign demand coming from various countries of Europe as well as from South America. The demand for coal in Europe is such that there would be no difficulty in selling all we may have to spare for several months to come. The coal situation throughout Europe has been most serious for some time past. The price in England during the past 18 months has more than doubled. On the continent of Europe similar advances have been made, but there seems to be difficulty in supplying the demand almost at any price. The fuel situation in England has become so severe that many of the papers have been agitating the placing of an export duty upon British export coal in order to keep it at home. When I was in London, I learned that the British government had dispatched its agents to make strenuous efforts to buy large quantities of English coal and had not succeeded in the attempt. The Russian government has also been in the market. In fact, there is a cry and clamor for coal all over Europe.

"The coal scarcity and the consequent heavy advances in selling prices have injured many of the manufacturers, the railway companies and other consumers of Great Britain a most grievous burden. The price, which has advanced from $3 to $4 per ton during the past year and a half, has increased in the aggregate the cost of coal consumed in Great Britain from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 during this period. This sum is several times that incurred in the present heavy expenditure of the British government in its South African war. It has had the effect of closing some of the mills in certain manufacturing localities and has had the further effect of diminishing the dividends paid by the English railway companies and other British corporations.

"While in London I met several representatives of the American coal interests who went there to contract for large shipments from this country. The difficulty which confronts the American coal exporter is that of obtaining great transportation facilities. The vessels in which our exports and imports are carried are almost entirely in the hands of foreign owners. As the price of coal advances in the European maritime markets there are corresponding advances in the rates of ocean freight from this country. This difficulty undoubtedly will be overcome in the course of a short time by the building of American ships to carry American products and to carry the other commerce of our country.

"It is quite evident that we are now establishing a permanent trade for the shipment of our coal to new markets which have hitherto been supplied so closely by the British mine owners, who have had the practical monopoly of the world's export coal trade. A short time ago the British mine owners and coal exporters defended the idea of any competition from Ameden. It was claimed that the character of our best American coals is much inferior to the best Welsh and English coals that have hitherto been shipped in the export trade. In order to test the relative merits of our best American coals with the best Welsh coals, which are considered the best produced in Europe, I have had a number of tests made at the University of West Virginia. The results of these tests are most gratifying and impart information that I believe is of general interest.

"I have reports from Professor Alexander R. Whitehill, the head professor of chemistry of the University of West Virginia, showing the results of the test he made of samples of Welsh coal which I forwarded to him, as well as samples of West Virginia coal. I believe these are the first comparative tests of this kind that have ever been made in this country to determine this important question.

"I had 13 different samples of Welsh coal sent me by the American consul at Cardiff. The tests of these samples show the following result: The heating power of the Welsh coal shows an average of 8,280 calories per gram, or 14,904 British thermal units. The average of the West Virginia coal shows a heating power of 8,612 calories per gram, or 15,506 British thermal units. This gives a slight superiority of our American coal over the best British coal."

"NAULAHKA" FOR SALE.

Kipling to Change His Residence Home to Vermont.

Rudyard Kipling has practically effected an agreement to dispose of his estate, Naulahka, at Brattleboro, Vt., and has purchased a farm at the village of Dummerston, Windham county, Vermont, about three miles from Brattleboro, [illegible] Mr. Kipling has been [illegible] the property at Brattleboro [illegible] the Naulahka and [illegible] there at his pleasure. [illegible]

Mr. Kipling has been [illegible] Brattleboro for [illegible] years. The Naulahka was built by [illegible] who [illegible] Mr. Kipling [illegible] it. His wife's family [illegible] Brattleboro, and [illegible] Mr. Kipling [illegible] Vermont. [illegible] Kipling [illegible] Vermont [illegible] Mr. Kipling [illegible] Brattleboro [illegible]

SALTAIRE'S GREATEST MAN.

[illegible] Saltaire's greatest man. [illegible] Lord Mayor of the [illegible] county in India. So he made the [illegible] a long, [illegible] speech, with [illegible] the splendor of one [illegible] as nearly like an Indian [illegible] as American [illegible] and Anglican [illegible] would permit and [illegible] It [illegible] Indian [illegible] This honor Mr. Kipling has left [illegible] as he lived in it.

[illegible] this one may confess that he did not expect to leave it for good when he went away, a few months after the Naulahka lawsuit. Many of [illegible] houses are on the west side, and every [illegible] children's [illegible] about the breezy [illegible] In this house, in a [illegible] study, looking down a rocky Vermont pasture [illegible] Mr. Kipling did two [illegible] of his later work. While he was living here his "Captains Courageous" and "The Day's Work" were published.

SPYING ON EROS.

Distance From New Planet to the Earth to Be Calculated.

Advantage is being taken of clear skies by the astronomers of the University of Chicago to make a series of observations of the new planet Eros, says the New York Times.

"All the important observatories of the world are doing similar work to determine the exact distance of Eros from the earth, since Eros is so near, its distance may be found with almost absolute accuracy," said a university professor.

"With that measurement as a basis the distance between the earth and the sun can be found more accurately than is now possible. One can't tell who the next discoverer of the planets will be, but it will be a great day for humanity when the exact distance between the earth and the sun is known. It will be a great day for the old earth when it lives and moves and has its being in the full light of the sun. Then all the world will be one great family. Then all the world will be at peace. Then all the world will be civilized. Then all the world will be free. Then all the world will be happy. Then all the world will be rich. Then all the world will be good. Then all the world will be wise. Then all the world will be perfect. Then all the world will be God."

Progress Rapid in Our Klondike.

A few years ago in California [illegible] to work [illegible] years before [illegible] to the [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fancy Linens

We are now showing some of the latest creations in Stamped Linens, Pillow Tops and Irish Point Work at remarkable low prices.

Stamped Doylies.

6x6 Inch Doylies.....1c
8x8 Inch Doylies.....3c
12x12 Inch Doylies.....5c
18x18 Inch Doylies.....10c
Hemstitched and Stamped Dresser or Sideboard Scarfs.....5c to 25c

Lot Irish Point Doylies, assorted sizes.....12½ to 50

Pillow Tops.

Fancy Applique and Stamped Pillow Tops on linen or art tickings

75c to 15c

Irish Point Dresser or Sideboard Scarfs, Squares and Pillow Shams each

25c to $1.25

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES. | OPEN UNTIL 8:30 NIGHTS.

The Fair

The Cash Store.
The Satisfactory Store.

ABOUT EIGHTY

Assist Mr. and Mrs. Linn in Celebrating a Wooden Wedding.

The beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Linn at Toblas was the scene of a very enjoyable gathering Wednesday evening, when the fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Linn was appropriately celebrated.

Supper was served to about eighty friends, and a very delightful evening was enjoyed. A number from this city were present.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

Dollars Saved

by securing the great bargains at

I. Marx & Sons

Fire Sale

113 South Main St., Marion, Ohio

P. S.—See circulars for prices.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

THERESA VON KAENEL

Dies at Her Home on East Center Street Wednesday Night.

Teresa, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Von Kaenel of east Center street, died Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. She had been a patient sufferer for some time from heart disease, which became complicated with dropsy, and death resulted. The deceased was a lovable child, and many who sympathized with the little one in her great suffering, now lament her death. The bereaved parents have that consolation which comes from many sympathizing friends in their sad bereavement.

ELEVEN DEATHS

Occur in the City During the Month of October.

The mortality report for October shows that there were but eleven deaths in the city during the month. The following are the causes: Heart disease, 2; consumption, 2; cholera infantum, 2; cancer of the adomen, 1; still born, 1; exhaustion, 1; dropsy, 1.

We buy hickory nuts and walnuts Union grocery, 210 South Main. 1wk

BEING AWAKENED

The Rural Districts Are Echoing the Oratory of the Campaign Stumpers.

MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY NIGHT

Republicans Had a Rousing Meeting at Morral and Dr. Norton Pictured a Tottering Republic to a Big Crowd at Ladue—Other Meetings Held and To Be Held.

The Republicans held an extraordinarily successful rally at Morral Thursday evening. The school room was filled to its fullest capacity, and scores of persons were unable to gain admission, but lingered out of doors and listened, with perfect order, to the addresses made within.

J. P. Barnhouse presided, and first introduced Mr. E. C. Fisher, who devoted a half hour to a concludive comparison of the records of the two parties, and their claims for claims on the support of the people at the polls. It was a clear, argumentative and instructive address that received very close attention.

Hon. S. S. Deaton, prosecuting attorney of Champaign county, followed Mr. Fisher. Mr. Deaton is a forceful, earnest and entertaining speaker, and held his audience at enthusiastic pitch for an hour and a half. He discussed the tariff, free silver, prosperity, Imperialism and trusts.

John L. Lewis of Harpster gave an hour's heart-to-heart talk with his neighbors on the money question, tariff and other issues of the campaign. It was a convincing address, where every point was well clinched, and it must have carried conviction. More such speeches in a campaign would be fruitful in vote getting.

W. G. Harding closed the program with a short talk and the meeting ended after a three and a half hours' session, during all of which time the side aisles and rear of the room were filled with standing listeners.

The Republican Glee club from Marion furnished a number of songs, to the evident delight of the audience, and added materially to the enthusiasm and pleasure of the meeting.

Hon. James A. Norton, congressman from this district, accompanied by U. K. Guthery, Frank J. Kelleher and George B. Christian, Jr., were at La Rue Tuesday evening and Mr. Norton delivered an address on the issues of the day to the Democrats of LaRue and vicinity. The meeting was held in the Leitzinger opera house and a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled to hear the doctor. The speaker was met at the hotel previous to the speech by the members of the LaRue first voters' club. Music for the occasion was furnished by the LaRue band.

The doctor was the only speaker and the other three gentlemen put in the time stirring up enthusiasm and working in the interests of the candidates, local and national.

Governor Nash and Hon. L. C. Laylin, Republican candidate for secretary of state, will close the Republican campaign in Marion, at the court house Saturday night. The same two speakers close the campaign in Richwood on Saturday afternoon, and drive to Marion to keep their engagement here.

J. Wilbur Jacobs, Fred E. Guthery, Richard Hore and D. W. Hinamon were at Zaukman's school house in Waldo township, Tuesday evening, where the first named three gentlemen made short addresses to the Democrats on the issues of the day. Mr. Hinamon simply did a little missionary work in behalf of his own candidacy for county commissioners and for the other county candidates.

The speakers say they had an audience of twenty-five. A farmer residing near the school house says the audience was limited to the janitor.

The Republicans are going to wind up their Marion campaign with a parade Saturday night, to precede the Nash-Laylin meeting. The affair is practically spontaneous. The Republican enthusiasm awakened over the county is being felt in all directions, and the rank and file want to march in a procession that shall be public evidence of their faith in McKinley and continued prosperity.

The Republican committee has not completed arrangements, in detail, but there will be a marching throng on the streets Saturday night. There will be horsemen and paraders on foot, several bands, lighted torches, fireworks, and a big, orderly, enthusiastic crowd. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the procession as yet. Hundreds of horsemen have asked for places in the procession, and for the impromptu affair that it must necessarily be, a creditable parade is expected.

Judge Boston G. Young delivered the address at the meeting held at the quarters of the Marion County Democratic club rooms Tuesday evening. There was a fair crowd present, and Mr. Young made a splendid speech.

Mr. W. E. Scofield was to have address the meeting. He was obliged to go to New York. Mr. Scofield has been billed to spellbind a bit at these same quarters several times before this fall, but has never put in his appearance.

John H. Bartram and John Clark were at Adelaide, Tuesday evening, where they made addresses to an enthusiastic crowd of Republicans in the township hall. The issues of the day were clearly defined by both gentlemen, and they were accorded frequent bursts of applause.

The Republicans of Tully township had a rally at the township hall in Martel Wednesday evening. The township hall does not accommodate a large crowd, but it was filled to its capacity, even the standing room was taken at the start, while a number of attentive auditors listened from the outside at the open windows.

W. G. Harding was asked to preside, and introduced Messrs. J. H. Bartram and G. E. Mouser in turn, both of whom spoke effectively and were given interested attention.

The Republicans of Green Camp township held a rousing meeting at the township hall Wednesday evening. The meeting was billed to open at 7:30 o'clock, but the crowd was so great that it was necessary to open the meeting at 7 o'clock.

Mr. L. E. Myers acted as chairman of the meeting and made an address of twenty minutes. Mr. George D. Copeland talked for an hour on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. S. S. Deaton made the closing address. Mr. Deaton spoke for an hour and a half. The enthusiastic audience frequently cheered the speaker to the echo.

Judge Boston G. Young and Dr. Robert Ramreth addressed the Democrats of Richland township Wednesday evening. The meeting was held at the old township hall, which is now used for a school house, and was largely attended. All of the old-time Democrats were present and greeted the speakers with enthusiasm. Mr. Young talked on the issues of the campaign in English, and Mr. Ramroth addressed the audience in German. John Emery presided.

COMPLETED

Are Arrangements for the Republican Rally Saturday Night.

The Republican executive committee has completed arrangements for Saturday night's rally.

The People's band, Marion City band and the Prospect band have been employed to furnish the music. A torchlight procession, many Republican shouters on horseback, the First Voters' league and others will make up the parade.

The speeches will be made in the court room if the weather is too cool to permit outdoor addresses. If the weather is favorable, both addresses will be made from the court house steps.

By the collapse of a wall of the city hall in Puebla, Mexico, several children were killed and several fatally injured.

ST. JOHN KNIGHTS

The Regimental Board of the Eighth District Meets in This City Tuesday Evening.

THE SESSION IS ONE OF INTEREST

The Annual Election of Officers Is Postponed—It Is Decided to Enlarge the Eighth District by Taking In the Cities of Lima, Findlay, Fostoria and Tiffin—Meeting in Detail.

The meeting of the regimental board of the Eighth district, Knights of St. John, was held at St. Mary's hall in this city Tuesday evening. The meeting was one of interest, and the business transacted means much, not only to the members of the order in this city, but all over the district.

It was to have been the annual election of officers, but as the district is to be enlarged it was decided to postpone the election until the reorganization had been completed. This will take at least sixty days.

Under the reorganization it was decided Tuesday evening to admit Lima, Findlay, Fostoria and Tiffin into the Eighth district. This will make it almost double its former size, and will necessitate the election of a colonel, lieutenant colonel and a senior and a junior major.

The meeting adjourned to be called as soon as the organization could be effected. The district organizer was instructed to complete the reorganization as soon as possible. The following made up the board of Tuesday evening: Colonel Lepker, Adjutant Siefkin, Paymaster Swarts, James Hogan, district organizer, Benton, D. L. Henry, Galion; Captain M. J. Fell, Joseph Baker and Joseph Miller, Marion. Of course there were others present, but these gentlemen made up the board.

The members of St. Mary's Commandery entertained the board in an informal manner, and, as the meeting was only for business, no reception or banquet was tendered. The place of holding the next meeting was not decided upon.

THE WARNER & EDWARDS STORE.

A Grand Display in Our Ready-Made Dept.

We Can Meet Any Demand that the Cold Weather May Bring.

Tailor-Made Suits,
Fur Jackets,
The New Box Coats,
Children's Jackets,
Capes in every grade.

A SPECIAL OFFERING of All-Wool Dress Goods in 36 inch width Plaids, Plaids and Mixtures **25c**

ALL-WOOL FRENCH FINISHED FLANNELS for Waists in every staple shade and the light colors for Shirt Waists..... **29c**

ALL-SILK BROCADED SATINS. All Black, in small designs, many of them in the dollar grade..... **39c**

Warner & Edwards.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

More Plain Facts About Dependable Merchandise

that concern all who are buying for their Fall and Winter needs. Price facts that demonstrate the great superiority of this store and its goods. This coming week will be a busy one. Compare the advantageous offerings we make all over the store.

BEDDING.

Blankets.

A pair of good Blankets is a delight to anyone; but if you happen to get hold of the flimsy kind you will have a time of it. Don't get hold of the flimsy kind. Come here and get good ones.

Zanesville all wool country made Blankets in Red, Gray, Tan and White you can rely upon them at. **$4.48**

Cotton Flannel Blankets are better and cheaper here than elsewhere. Other stores advertise a Blanket at 59c, we are showing them at **49c**

Cotton Blankets in either Gray or White, in full sizes, extra weight, at..... **75c**

Comforts.

A great many people whose judgment we consider good have said they never saw such splendid Comforts at such low prices.

A good substantial Comfort made from Robe prints of good quality, a snap for hotel or boarding house keeper, heavy weight and well made Price..... **$1.00**

Silkoline covered Comforts, hand knotted, filled with good materials, at a great bargain..... **$1.39**

See the goods and you'll agree that they are extra values for the money.

BLACK

Dress Goods.

Last week we called your attention to our high-class Novelties in black fabrics. This week it is the plainer materials we desire to talk about. This black goods section of the store is the best kind of place to come to when you want a black dress, for it is brimful of the finest weaves. Such plain textures as

Satin-faced Broadcloths,
Rich Venetians,
Unfinished Worsteds,
English Suitings,
Cheviots,
Whipcords,
Prunellas,
Satin Soleil,

as a matter of fact everything in the way of handsome materials for the tailored suits and dresses.

There is a wide range. It begins at 50c and goes to $3.50.

Pertaining to extra bargains in black dress goods, the following are very much to the point:

As something downright good and very low in price we today put out several hundred yards of Mohair Piorola Cloths at 98c a yard. They are the regular $1.50 kind, and at $1.00 are even cheap.

We are also offering the very best plain black Cheviots that we were able to find in a medium grade, at 50c a yard. It is worth a great deal more money.

STAPLES.

Domestics.

Our aim is to always make a saving to our customers on all articles of every day consumption. How well we succeed is manifested by the crowds at our counters. This week we make the following prices. It will pay you to scan this list carefully.

Standard Calicoes in good quality, dark coloring, not cheap flimsy stuff, but good, at..... **3½c**

Good Apron Ginghams in staple checks, at..... **5c**

Yard wide Unbleached Muslin. You must hurry to get it, as the quantity is limited, at..... **4½c**

Heavy Feather Ticking with the herring bone twill, at..... **15c**

Fleeced Back Dress Goods for wrappers or dresses, at..... **8⅓c**

Good Wool Underskirts in patterns at..... **50c**

Light or Dark Outing Flannels, extra heavy for the money, at..... **5c**

Extra heavy Cotton Flannel, unbleached, at..... **8⅓c**

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

MEET ME AT FRANKS

This Store Continues to Draw Crowds

From all parts of the country its offerings have never been equalled by another store hereabouts. People tell their friends of the matchless values to be found here and more people come each week. Our offerings this week are unusually interesting. We invite you to inspect them, if you can do better elsewhere we will not ask you to buy, but by all means come and see.

At the Dress Goods Counter 75c and 50c Dress Goods for 29c.

We offer fifty pieces all wool Plaids, silk and wool mixtures, two-toned bombes in the best colored effects, goods that actually sold at 75c and 50c, to close odd lots for 29c yard.

$1.50 Plaid and Novelty Dress Goods for 49c Yard.

This is the best dress goods bargain in the city, imported all wool Plaids, beautiful silk and wool novelties in the best colors, a nice assortment to choose from, goods that actually sold at $1.50 per yard, while they last 49c yard.

75c Black Henriettas for 58c $1 Black Henriettas for 75c Yard.

These two lots represent the best all wool German Henriettas in the best black, the finest finished Henriettas obtainable anywhere. Several pieces only to be closed at these prices.

In the Ready-made Department $6 and $5 Dress Skirts for $3.98.

Seventy-five Skirts, a travelling salesman's entire line of samples made from all wool Home-spuns, Cheviots and Brondeloths, black and gray, plain or fancy trimmed. They are selling fast, so don't put a good thing off.

French Flannel Waists $1.98. $2.98 and $3.98.

These lots represent three wonderful values in Waists, made of best all wool flannels, in the popular colored effects, all sizes.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, $7.50. $10. $12.00 and $15.00.

New Suits coming every day. We are showing a strong line black and gray Cheviot Suits at $12.50, all sizes 32 to 44. We have about 20 Suits, odds, but one of a kind. They are to be sold at half regular price.

Fur Scarfs—The Best are Here.

Electric Seal Scarfs $1.98 to $5.00. River Mink Scarfs $2.50 and $2.98. Real Mink Scarfs $5.00 up to $12.50. Imported Beaver Scarfs $5.75. Fur Scarfs and Collarettes $1.98 to $25.00.

Fur Capes at Special Prices.

$20.00 for finest quality Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, lined with Skinner's Satin. $19.00 for a fine Astrachan Cape, 30 inches long. $29.00 for best Electric Seal Jackets, all sizes.

Ladies' Jackets.

Fitted Backs, $3.98, $5.00 up to $20.00.
Box and Half Fitted Backs, $7.50, $10 up to $25.

No where will you find such variety and nowhere will the price tags read as small as here.

In the Millinery Dept.

We are actually surprising all Marion county with this Fall Millinery display. It's a stylish, up-to-date collection of Hats marked within reason.

We have beautiful trimmed Hats for ladies from $2.00 upwards.

We make a specialty of making over old hats. We make them look like new. Our charges are small. Bring the old hat and trimmings here and you will even be surprised yourself at how beautiful it looks.

ONE WORD MORE—Our Millinery sales-people are pleasant to deal with and will give you the benefit of their experience. All are finished milliner artists.

At the Domestic Counter, $1 Blankets for 62½c Pair.

A big soft Cotton Blanket in the best shades of gray, extra size, a dollar value to be sold on account of continued warm weather for 62½c pair.

Men's Gloves at a Big Saving in Price.

We have a thousand pairs to select from—we believe the most complete line of Men's Gloves in Marion today. A few examples—

Lined or Unlined Goat Gloves, some with gauntlet, 48c pair. Gloves made from horse hide, lined or unlined, 25c pair. Genuine Buck Gloves, unlined, $1 pr.

These are only a few of the many good things. Better see for yourselves.

Underwear For All.

Never before have we had such a large Underwear stock, but one thing is certain, we never were in a position to sell Underwear as cheap. Four manufacturers' entire sample lines on sale. We can retail them for less than wholesale prices. When you lay in your winter Underwear supply, give this store a chance and you'll come out ahead if you do it.

Doings in the Carpet Dept.

We never buy anything but the best brands of Carpets that are made, and we are just as particular when we mark them. We always have the lowest prices on all kinds of floor coverings. Our Carpet Dept. is completely packed with new Carpets of every different quality. New stock Lace Curtains and Draperies; full assortment Oil Cloths and Linoleums in the different widths: Rugs, Blinds, Curtain Poles, &c.

We are offering for a few weeks a line of All-wool Carpets in best makes for 50c yard.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 23 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

ISTORY OF TRUSTS.

: of Those Organized Under Democratic Rule.

IAN'S TRUST RECORD IN HOUSE.

...ble Monopolies That Began Business in Cleveland's Last Term—Sugar Schedule of the Wilson Bill Supported by Bryan.

...illiam J. Bryan was a member of ...ss from March 4, 1891, until ... 4, 1895, having been twice elected from Nebraska upon "anti-monopoly" platforms.

...ring Mr. Bryan's first term, his ...y — The Democratic-Populistic ...ublic—had absolute control of the ..., by a majority of 129, but the ...publican president and senate were ...y and anxious to aid Mr. Bryan ... his party in suppressing those ...opolies, as had been evinced in the ...sage of the Sherman anti-trust act, ...measure intended to throttle the ...ing evil to the extent of congressional power.

Mr. Bryan was re-elected in 1892 at ... same time Mr. Cleveland was ...ected president. During his second ...m his party had complete control of ... government, including both ...anches of congress, on a platform ...ich said as to "trusts:"

"We demand the rigid enforcement ... the laws made to prevent and control them, together with further legislation in restraint of their abuses." But the trust makers evidently knew ... Bryan and his party, for they ...ver even paused in their activity ...ring those four years; and here is ... result:

	When Formed.	Capitalization.
...erican Cereal Co....	1891	$ 4,000,000
...erican Glue Co.....	1891	2,100,000
...n Steel Casting Co..	1891	2,145,000
...erican Wringer Co...	1891	2,500,000
...n. Soda Fountain Co.	1891	3,750,000
...ll Tube Works Co...	1891	11,000,000
...ional Casket Co....	1891	6,000,000
...ol Ball Pool.....	1891	50,000,000
...ep & Cattle Food Co.	1891	36,000,000
...s Plate Glass Co...	1891	4,000,000
...ional Lead Co.....	1891	20,000,000
...ica Brew. & Malt Co	1891	22,000,000
...ick's Plate Glass Co.	1891	10,000,000
...Westinghouse Elec. Co	1891	10,487,850
...ican Copper Co....	1891	30,000,000
...n. Sugar Refinery Co	1891	75,000,000
...n. Type Found. Co..	1892	4,000,000
...n. Broom Mfrs. Asso.	1892	2,000,000
...erican Radiator Co.	1892	4,803,000
...n Bunting Co.....	1892	5,000,000
...ral Wall Paper Co.	1892	21,500,000
...l Pad & Iron Co....	1892	2,857,000
...ern Flour Co. (Cal)	1892	10,000,000
...S. Rubber Co.....	1892	52,101,000
...n. Wood Furn. Co....	1892	11,500,000
...n. Electric Co.....	1892	20,500,000
...n. Lithograph Co....	1892	11,500,000
...on Steel & Wire Co.	1892	4,000,000
...ersal Hall Marble Co	1892	2,000,000
...S. Portland Cer. Co	1892	10,000,000
...ol Rice Milling Co..	1892	2,182,000
...ern Pottieries Co..	1892	3,000,000
...ta Flour Mfrs. Asso'n.	1892	10,000,000
...ol Tobacco Paper Co	1892	3,000,000
...son, J. J. Mill Co..	1892	7,500,000
...n. Ice Ind. of Phila	1892	10,000,000
...S. Leather Co.....	1892	130,288,000
...S. Cast Iron Mipes.	1892	28,722,000
...ican Typewriter Co..	1892	10,015,000
...Paper Co. of Mil.	1893	7,878,000
...n. Electric Heat Co.	1893	50,000,000
...ican Screw Co....	1893	5,750,000
...n. Sewerboard Co..	1893	7,250,000
...n. Harrow Co....	1893	2,000,000
...ional Saw Co.....	1893	2,000,000
...Grain Spirit Co....	1893	5,000,000
...S. Cordage Co.....	1893	44,100,000
...n. Wire Makers Corp	1894	30,000,000
...n. Ice & Cold Stor. Co...	1894	25,000,000
...n. Brew. Co....	1894	25,000,000
...ricable Steel Co.....	1895	25,000,000
...ol Gas Union Gas Co	1895	25,000,000
...Peter H. L. & Pow. Co	1896	11,000,000

Aggregate capitalization $546,102,950

*Reorganized and strengthened.

†Reorganized in 1899.

Here we have 53 gigantic monopolies, or trusts, with an aggregate capital of $546,102,950, organized or re-organized while Mr. Bryan sat in congress, under "anti-monopoly" pledges. The fact that these trusts were being formed was current news, and well known, yet Mr. Bryan never raised voice or hand to crush them. The only thing he did was to offer (May 28, 1894), a free trade amendment to the "act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," which, amendment, as a prominent Nebraskan said, "died a-borning."

During Mr. Bryan's second term, the infamous Wilson tariff bill was passed. While this bill was under consideration in the senate, the Sugar trust, through its Democratic president, Mr. Havemeyer, forced a sugar schedule into the bill, as a senate amendment, which robbed the consumers of over $[illegible],000, and put that vast sum into the pockets of the trusts. When the bill went back to the house for concurrence, Mr. Wilson, the author of the measure denounced the amendment as a "fraud" and "an outrage," and it was this amendment that led President Cleveland to declare that the "manipulations of trusts" had made it "a measure of party perfidy and party dishonor," which he refused to approve. Nevertheless Mr. Bryan voted for this bill (see Congressional Record, 1894) and thereby became a party to one of the greatest steals known to our national legislation.

Not only that, but he was one of the two persons, who, upon the announcement that the bill had passed seized Mr. Wilson, the author of the measure, and with him upon their shoulders, executed a sort of war dance upon the floor of the house, thus giving expression to his delight over what proved to be the death knell to American enterprise and industry, paralyzed business, left the producer without a market and labor without employment until the Republican party again came into power and wiped the blot from the statute books.

There were a series of provisions attached to this bill authorizing "the regulation of trusts," but there is no record of any attempt on the part of the Democratic officials then in full power and authority, to put those provisions into operation. Nor is there any evidence of Mr. Bryan ever having called his partisan associates to account for their neglect.

This is Mr. Bryan's congressional record on trusts. His record since has been equally questionable. Supported by the silver combine, then and now, one of the most powerful trusts on the continent, he was made the candidate for president in 1896. He is again a candidate backed by that same trust. At its behest he demanded that the issue if "16 to 1" be specifically inserted in the Kansas City platform, against the judgment of the shrewdest and ablest men in the Democratic party.

The head of the national committee, who is conducting his campaign, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is a conspicuous member of the American Cotton company, a combine that makes the cotton grower groan. His chief sponsor is Richard Croker, the imperialistic boss of Tammany, and a ruling spirit in the nefarious ice trust of New York, and whose corruption fund is daily swelled by usufruct derived from commercial and political trusts—the latter, the vilest and most tyrannical known to national politics.

Behind Croker and subject to his *imperious order, are* Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, deputy boss, and a score more trust-fattened satellites. Under the management and seductive influence of this aggregation, Mr. Bryan has been stumping in New York, and incidentally indulging in sumptuous wine dinners at $12 a plate.

The record of Mr. Bryan, on the question of trusts, has not been at variance of that of his party. The foregoing formidable list embraces only the larger combines organized or re-organized while Mr. Bryan was in congress. There were some 38 other trusts or combines, with an aggregate capital of over $459,900,000, organized during President Cleveland's two administrations, and when the Democratic party had control of one or both branches of congress, a few of them being:

	When Formed.	Capitalization.
Consolidated Ice Co.....	1895	$11,[illegible]
Chicago Beef Combine..	1895	Unknown
American Spirits Co....	1897	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine Co	1895	[illegible]
Central Lumber Co.....	1895	[illegible]
Amer'n Linseed Oil Co.	1897	[illegible]
Am. Sewing Machine Co.	1895	[illegible]
Western Elevator Ass'n	1897	[illegible]
Ebert's Storage Bat. Co.	1895	[illegible]
Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. (Texas)	1897	[illegible]

And a score of others, which grew and prospered—unopposed and unassailed from one to eight years of Democratic rule.

The Republican party, on the other hand, has legislated against trusts, to the extent of its power. The Sherman anti-trust act, passed July 2, 1890, is the law today; and under it, some 40 suits have been brought in the United States courts, to dissolve or restrain these organizations.

It was the enactment of this law and the passage of like statutes by the state legislatures (nearly all Republican), that led these trust combines to dissolve and reorganize into "companies" for the purpose of evading the laws.

To meet this new emergency, and give congress the needed power to control these monopolies, a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was presented by the Republicans at the last session, but was defeated by Democratic votes. The vote was taken June 5, 1900. The resolution required a two-thirds majority. There were 154 yeas, of which 150 were Republicans and four Democrats and Populists, and two Republicans.

Yet in the face of the cold history of which this is a brief and incomplete summary, Mr. Bryan and the Democratic press all railing continually at the Republican party as the nursery and protector of trusts. The answer to both is in the facts.

Well does the Washington Star answer Croker's remark that the silent vote will elect Bryan this year, when it says, "Now, where is this silent vote which is to give Mr. Bryan success this year to come from? From the ranks of the wage-earners? Are they secretly preparing to empty their dinner pails and help precipitate a panic which would strike mill owner and mill worker alike with disaster?"

"Will you, if elected, order the payment of government obligations in silver?" is a question that Bryan has refused from first to last to answer. **His silence is his condemnation. A Bryan vote is a vote to give him the chance to do it.**

VOTES IN OHIO.

Need of Getting Out the Full Republican Straight.

HELP COMING FROM DEMOCRATS.

Who Can Not Endorse Bryan and His Tenets—Let the President's Own State Give Him an Endorsement That Means Something.

Nearly 3,000 voting precincts in Ohio means, with a change of party for three votes in each of them, a difference close upon 20,000 in the result in the state. When we remember that in 1892, Harrison carried this, his native state, over Cleveland by barely a thousand plurality, and at that but one elector; the importance of even a single vote in each precinct for Ohio, is emphasized very forcibly.

Republicans, remember this fact in every precinct next Tuesday. A full vote means not alone an overwhelming majority against Bryanism in the Buckeye state, but it may mean members of congress that will sustain President McKinley in his second term, and enact the policies that will make the entire administration harmonious and successful to the greater benefit of every interest at home and abroad. It may mean, in your own counties, the election of county officials who will strengthen your line for future contests. Not infrequently in Ohio politics have men in close counties been carried through by a plurality that was much less than a single vote in each precinct of the interested county. No vote can ever be spared. No vote should ever be missed from the polls; and this year, of all years, every supporter of McKinley and his cause should be out early next Tuesday morning and at work, not merely to cast his own ballot, but to bring in the wavering and doubtful, or aid in getting to the polls those who may be hindered in any way.

Let there be an earnest, zealous rivalry between districts, between counties, between precincts, as to which one shall secure the fullest, most complete representation of its entire voting strength for the Republican cause. The entire work of the campaign of every kind—speeches, and newspapers, and circulation of documents and organization, and everything else that has been or can be done, will be worse than wasted unless it shows up in results at the polls. Nothing but votes will be counted next Tuesday night, and nothing but votes will register the majority for McKinley and Roosevelt and the candidates on the ticket with them.

Remember another thing, Republicans. That is, this year there is every reason to expect a very large vest-pocket vote for prosperity and national honor, and against all that is *bogus in* Bryanism, from men who have always been Democrats, and are today (as sincerely Democratic to abide the vacaries of Bryanism. Many of these men, like Don Dickinson, have hoped that they might satisfy their consciences this year by not voting, but many of them, as Bryan's campaign of abuse, of impugnment of the patriotism of the American people, has proceeded, have come, like Mr. Dickinson, to decide that duty demands from them their affirmative vote against such shameless campaigning by the candidate who is masquerading under the good old Democratic name, in defiance of principles that Jefferson and Jackson, and the founders of the party, made the groundwork of their faith. Make it easy for such men to do their duty. Locate them as far as possible, and see to it in very way that you can, that they vote and vote right, rather than that they merely stay away from the polls, and thus cast only half a vote against Bryanism and all the mischief that it involves at home and abroad.

Bryanism, the combination of peculiar and chiefly evil influences, charged with new ideas foreign heretofore to American thought, and alien to true American principles; and fraught with danger to our internal peace, to our business prosperity, to the welfare of our wage-earners, and our producers, and crowded with danger in our foreign relations, needs not alone to be defeated in the pending election, but to be defeated with such thoroughness, such completeness, such overwhelming majorities in every state, where the people are free to vote, no matter about their politics or of their previous condition of any kind, that its whole false breed of isms will be rebuked and driven out of sight and from before the public gaze forever. Ohio needs not only a McKinley majority—for that is sure, as certain as the sunrise of election—but such a majority as will give McKinley every congressman possible to be gained in his own state, to support every reasonable policy of the administration, and such an overwhelming, unanswerable majority, as will leave no chance for mistaking the verdict that Bryanism is wholly bad, and that our people will not have anything to do with it, here or hereafter, now or at any time.

QUESTIONS PUT TO BRYAN.

What cruel questions are asked of Bryan in his Tammany triumphal tour through Croker's kingdom when it wants to know if "Bryan knows the company he keeps? Is he aware who is paying his way? Is he cognizant of the methods by which the vast sums have been collected necessary to make his visit, with these enormous demonstrations of bands, banners and red fire, with its trained hosts of marching mercenaries, the lavish climax of the most costly campaign that the city of New York has ever beheld? Does he know that the price of his barbarically magnificent welcome is wrung out of the poverty and extorted from the vice of New York?"

EUROPE WANTS BRYAN.

Hoping For His Election to the Presidency.

WE ARE BOOSTING HER EXPORTS.

While the Past Four Years the United States Have Taken Enormous Trade From Europe—Bryan's Triumph Would Change All.

The men of affairs in Europe, the men engaged in export trade, the financiers and bankers, are all hoping for the election of Bryan on Nov. 6. So are the workingmen of Europe—those of at least who are intelligent enough to understand the drift of events.

While in the diplomatic way the great commercial nations of Europe are on terms of amity with the United States, industrially and commercially they are our enemies.

The reason is plain. The industrial center of the world has shifted westward across the Atlantic to the United States within the past four years. In that time we have developed an enormous export trade in manufactured products. Before that, the bulk of our exports consisted of raw materials—grain and foodstuffs, cotton and petroleum. But the enormous development of our exports in manufactured products within the past four years has injured the commerce of all Europe, and especially of Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium.

We have, for the first time in our history, become a formidable competitor with them in the world's markets. Their industries and their commerce have, therefore, been injured. Added to this is the fact that, as a result of our unprecedented prosperity, the United States has become plethoric in money, and has, within four years, become Europe's creditor instead of her debtor.

Consequently European nations hope for the election of Bryan, because they believe his success will change all this. They know he is a supporter of free trade, and hope, if he be elected, that the markets of this country shall be thrown open to the products of their cheap labor. They remember the effect of the Wilson bill on our industries and our export trade, and they desire a repetition of it. Should Bryan win, they hope to regain the trade they have lost to us.

In addition to this European foundation hope for his election, because they know that he would open silver payments of obligations. The men who owe the millions of money borrowed in the United States within the past four years would like nothing better than to repay in silver the dollar contracted on a gold basis, thus saving 50 per cent of their obligations.

These facts are certified to by Hon. Edward D. Winslow, the United States consul general at Stockholm, Sweden, who has just returned to America for a brief visit. He is fully convinced, from personal observation, that the above statements are absolute facts. Europe desires Bryan's election because it will be a detriment to American industry and commerce, and work to European interests. The voters of the United States, especially the workingmen, should consider this point very carefully.

CRY OF COERCION.

Democrats Now Frantically Waking to See the Election Stolen.

"Coercion!" cry the desperate Democratic managers whenever business men, with ordinary business prudence, declare that they will take no chances of trouble, but will wait until they see whether McKinley and certainty, or Bryan and uncertainty, will win. As to blaming this on "the money power," one will joke.

What is the money power? Every man who has a dollar in a savings bank is a part of it, and it is his own money that is loaned to manufacturers which enables them to keep their factories running. The savings bank depositor would be the first to go half crazy and make a run on the bank if he thought his money was being loaned on insufficient security.

These things are matters of business and have no relation to politics, except so far as politics affects the soundness of the currency system and the consequent adequacy of security. The election of Bryan and free silver means panic, bankruptcy and the closing of industries. The election of McKinley means confirmed confidence in the stability of securities and of money—a willingness to make loans on that security and a continuation of the revolution of the wheels of industry to the benefit of those who are thus given employment as well as those who employ them.

FINAL ROUND-UP.

THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Make the X in the Circle Under the Eagle and Let It Go at That—Then Your Vote Will Count For McKinley and Roosevelt.

"Now for the round-up," as Roosevelt would say. What shall the result be? All the speeches and newspaper articles and documents and circulars and conversations of the campaign are to be boiled down into votes on next Tuesday. Nothing now counts but ballots.

Republicans, remember to do your duty thoroughly. It is no longer a question of carrying Ohio, but one of making such majorities in McKinley's state as will do our full duty in disposing of Bryanism at once and forever. It is no longer the old Democratic party that we contend with, for hundreds and thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of its strongest supporters, its strongest men, in both the rank and file, have been coming to us all through the campaign.

They feel, as Don M. Dickinson, postmaster general in Cleveland's first cabinet, says in his letter, declaring that he will vote for McKinley, that they "recognize scarcely a vestige of Democratic principles in either the Chicago or Kansas City platforms." *Scarcely a precinct but contains Democrats* who say, with Dickinson, "I am a Democrat on all the fundamental principles on which our party joined battle in the past," and because they are such Democrats, Jeffersonian Democrats, Jackson Democrats, Cleveland Democrats, they are opposed to Bryanism, root and branch.

There are enough of these men to make an immense difference in the Ohio majority. Search for them, locate them, encourage them. Their disposition has been, among many of them, to stay away from the polls. They have felt, as Mr. Dickinson says, that they "might with a clear conscience stay away from the polls." But they must now see with him, too, that "Mr. Bryan's speeches, particularly his later ones, have destroyed that illusion, and it convinced me that I must vote at the coming election."

The Democratic stay-at-home vote in recent years, during the party's apostasy from its own principles, has been a powerful negative influence against the success of the organization labelled "Democratic," has dragged it down to defeat; but now more is needed. It is the duty of old-line Democrats, their duty to themselves and their party and their country, to help make the defeat of Bryanism a hodge-podge, the like of which was never seen before and should never be seen again), so overwhelming that no political trickster of the Nebraska brand will ever again, in the name of fusion, cater to the passions and prejudices of the people, irrespective of all principles, to achieve the presidency for himself.

YOU CAN'T VOTE FOR McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT BY PUTTING THE X MARK IN FRONT OF THEIR NAMES. THE ONLY WAY TO VOTE FOR McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT IS TO PUT THE X MARK IN THE CIRCLE UNDER THE EAGLE.

HOW TO MARK.

ARE YOU QUITE SURE YOU KNOW HOW TO VOTE?

Many Ballots Lost in Ohio Every Year Because of Ignorance of the Method of Marking—Some Errors to Be Guarded Against.

Are you quite sure you know exactly how to mark your ballot at the coming election?

Oh, yes, of course, you think you do, but do you? Are you aware that, at every state election in Ohio, from 10,000 to 15,000 ballots are not counted, simply because they are so imperfectly marked that the intent of the voter can not be told?

Another strange thing is, that in the cities the most defective ballots are found in those wards where reside the merchants, doctors, professional and business men. The workingmen's wards show very few. The reason is, the former class think they know all about it, and go on year after year, making the same mistakes, and thus losing their votes.

The first ticket on the official ballot this year is Republican. At the top is the party symbol—the eagle. Underneath this is a large black circle with white center. Next comes the words "Republican Ticket," followed by McKinley and Roosevelt's names. The most common error we predict, will be that people will try to mark to the left of the names of McKinley and Roosevelt. If you do that, you lose your vote. The people do not vote for president and vice president. They vote, in Ohio, for 23 electors, and these electors cast the vote of the state for president and vice president.

The safest, the shortest and the best way is to make a black X in the circle under the eagle, and let it go at that.

Once more, don't try to put an X to the left of the names of McKinley and Roosevelt, because thereby you lose your vote.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The People Can Abolish It at Any Time They Wish.

The oft repeated fear that a standing army of 100,000 men would endanger the liberty of the people, and become a dangerous weapon in the hands of an almost absolute dictator, will, upon calm consideration, surely seem to be an extravagant statement. Now suppose that a standing army of such proportions would begin to show itself in an unfavorable light. What would be the result? The United States has over 11,000,000 voters, and these 100,000 soldiers owe their position to the majority of these voters. Now, if these millions of voters would tire of that army, or if the army itself would become unpopular, would not these voters cast their ballots in such a way as to dissolve that army; and would not the army itself be governed by this, and not make any attempt to endanger the liberty of the American people?

The [illegible] of a terrible storm on the Erie canal, related so splendidly by that almost forgotten philosopher, Josh Billings, will serve as an illustration; the waves were high as towers; the storm raged in all its fury; the sides of the canal boat seemed to be about to burst asunder; the worst was to be expected. If that fearless captain had not simply run ashore and closed the lock, and in that way prevented the flow of the water.

The 11,000,000 voters can do likewise in case of danger, and the citizens need not be alarmed, for in a minute they can do away with the army.

DO YOUR WHOLE DUTY!

Not until every Republican vote, every anti-Bryan vote, every vote in sympathy with the opposition to the desperate demagoguery of the Bryanite campaign and its attempt to array class against class, shall be cast, can the Republicans of any precinct say to themselves, we have done our duty. Tuesday's election may be sure for McKinley, but no one knows that until the ballots are in the boxes and until the count made of them proves it. No stay-at-home vote, no absentee vote, will count even one in the general result. The man who says, "Oh, I guess I'm not wanted; they can get along without me," is no good on earth at such a time, nor is he much better who puts off until the very latest minute possible before the closing of the polls his own voting.

Kansas in the Republican column once more will be due to facts felt by every farmer and wage earner in the Sunflower state. From 1890 to 1896 farm values in Kansas decreased about $45,000,000. Since 1896 there has been an increase under Republican rule of about $112,000,000. Governor Stanley also shows that from 1892 to 1894, Kansas lost in the population $6,772, and from 1896 to 1900 gained $8,400 in population. The bank deposits of the state have doubled in four years.

Bryan's election means panic, hard times, and an empty dinner pail.

The paramount issue is [illegible] prosperity or panic—[illegible]

RETURN OF THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS.

The triumphant return of the London City Imperial volunteers from South Africa has been made a function almost equal to the queen's jubilee. The town bred soldiers have been welcomed as heroes and loaded with all sorts of honors. Colonel Mackinnon's men won their spurs at Jacobsdal, which place, by way of ironical coincidence, was recaptured by the Boers while London waited to welcome her volunteers.

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